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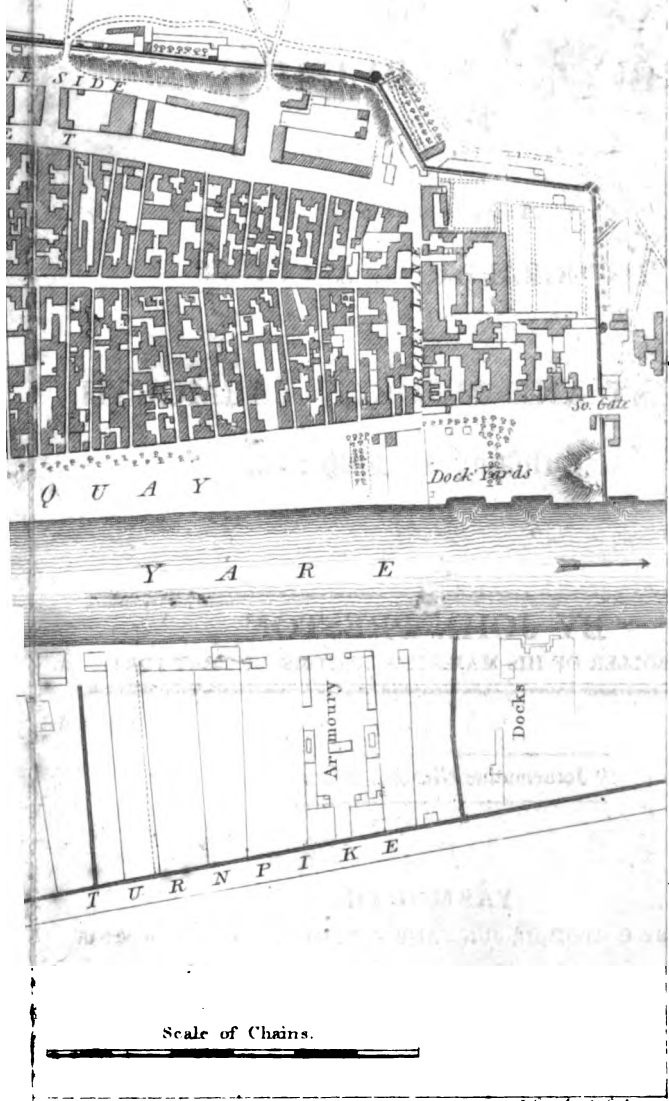






Map catalogued

THE DENES



Scale of Chains.

J. Lambert Sc.

THE  
**PICTURE OF YARMOUTH:**

BEING A COMPENDIOUS

**History and Description**

OF ALL THE

**PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENTS**

WITHIN THAT BOROUGH;

Together with a concise

**TOPOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT**

OF

**ANCIENT AND MODERN YARMOUTH,**

**Including its Fisheries,**

*&c. &c.*

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**BY JOHN PRESTON,**

**COMPTROLLER OF HIS MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS AT THAT PORT.**

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*"Jernemuthas Nicholae faveto."*

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**YARMOUTH:**

**PRINTED BY C. SLOMAN, JUN., AND PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR.**

**1819.**



TO THE  
RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR,  
THE  
*Aldermen, Burgesses, and Commonalty*  
OF THE BOROUGH OF  
GREAT YARMOUTH.

---

GENTLEMEN,

IN perfect confidence of your liberality, permit me most respectfully to offer to your perusal the efforts of a pen, confessedly little versed in topography, or the power to do that justice, which perhaps in strictness, it might be expected a work of this sort demands; notwithstanding, under your encouraging auspices, I have ventured to submit to the eye of the public this little sketch, or "PICTURE OF YARMOUTH," but scarcely know how to account for attempting the undertaking, except it having been long since suggested to me by a friend, that, from the collection I had made of drawings of the Public Buildings of the town, I might, without much difficulty, furnish myself with sufficient local and historical matter for a publication, which it is presumed may not be entirely unworthy the attention of the topographical reader. Under this idea, I have devoted a considerable portion of my leisure hours

to the subject, and have been encouraged to the performance by the very kind and ready communications afforded me by several friends, particularly the Rev. Richard Turner, B. D. the Rev. Charles Barlee, L. L. B. R. Cory, Jun. Esq., J. Watson, Esq. William Steward, Esq., William Goodrick, Esq., &c.—to all of whom I beg to return my sincere thanks; and presume to hope that, countenanced by such aid, this work may prove (as far as it goes) a plain and faithful picture of my native town. Should my humble efforts be so fortunate as to be honoured with your approbation, and that of the public, I shall feel highly gratified, having only to intreat, that the veil of candour may be thrown over such imperfections and errors as the author is conscious the reader may find. I cannot forego the opportunity now offered me of expressing my utmost esteem for the members of the Corporation, collectively and individually, many of whom are endeared to me by the ties of kindred and affection, and with all of whom (being myself a member) I have for many years lived in habits of uninterrupted friendship and regard. With these impressions, I subscribe myself,

GENTLEMEN,

Your faithful and devoted Servant,

JOHN PRESTON.

GREAT YARMOUTH,

27th September, 1819.



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## INTRODUCTION.

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ALTHOUGH the "*Picture of Yarmouth*," now respectfully submitted to the public, never promised to furnish any history of the town, otherwise than applies principally to the PUBLIC BUILDINGS\* thereof, and of the improvements which it has generally undergone of late years, still the author has deemed it a necessary appendage to his work, that, previous to an account of these Establishments, some outline, at least, of the origin of this ancient maritime town should be inserted. In pursuance of which, and in reference to ancient historians, he suggests that, according to the celebrated *Notitia Imperii*, or survey of the Roman empire, the commander of the Stablesian Horse, under the honourable the Count of the Saxon shore in Britain, was stationed at a place called *Gariannonum* (the mouth of the Yare); hence that commander was stiled *Gariannonensis*, signifying the

\* Since the first commencement of the work, the author has thought proper to enlarge the same; hence the subject of the fisheries and some other local matter has been added, which originally was not intended to appear.

commander at the mouth of the *Garienis* or river, now called the Yare; but where that ancient fortress was situated, authors do not seem to be perfectly agreed; Camden places it at Burgh Castle, which appears the most probable, while other writers think Caister, near Yarmouth, was the *Garianonum* of the Romans; but which of the two it is by no means the province of the present work to bestow any laborious researches to establish. On this subject however, Sir Henry Spelman, in his "*Iceni*," says "Yarmouth is neither the real *Garianonum* nor different from the real, for the situation of both was at the mouth of the river *Garienis* or Yare, from which also both were named; but the one received its name from the old channel, the other from the new, and both in that space of the shore, where, in A. D. 495, Cerdic the warlike Saxon, and Cenric his son, with a large body of men, who were conveyed in five ships, entering the port, routed the opposing Britons, and, as Ethelred relates, named the port Cerdic Shore. It is situate in 52° 37'' north latitude, and 1° 44'' east longitude from London, and is doubtless the same ground on which the present town now stands; and when the Saxon government was established in England, and commerce both by sea and land began in some degree to be peaceably negotiated, this Cerdic shore or sand attracted notice as a place commodiously situated for trade; hence began the

building of Great Yarmouth, in which town, in Edward the Confessor's time, flourished seventy burgesses, as appears in the ancient *Notitia* of England, called Domesday."

Fishermen from different parts of England, especially the Cinque Ports, resorted hither yearly to catch herrings at a certain season of the year, of which the adjacent sea afforded an abundance; and as the said sand was then unoccupied, and its situation extremely convenient for drying their nets, curing their fish, and exposing it to sale, they erected temporary booths or tents, to secure themselves from the weather, as well as for other purposes of their fishery; and for the better keeping of the peace and securing property, the barons of the Cinque Ports (then the principal fishermen of England) deputed several officers, called bailiffs, annually to go to and attend to this fishery for the space of forty days, or during the principal time of the herring season; afterwards, as soon as there was a probability that the fishery would continue, and the sand becoming safe and apparently secure to dwell upon, some of the inhabitants on the western bank, with others from different places, commenced building of houses thereon, and for their mutual defence, founded a burgh (in those days signifying a fortress or castle) which gradually increasing, contained in the Confessor's time, as before observed, seventy burgesses. The

first tenement is supposed to have been erected on or near a place known to this day, by the name of Fuller's-hill, so called, as tradition reports, from one Fuller, a principal founder thereof; from which period the buildings continued northerly, for the convenience at that time of being contiguous to the north haven, in which was their principal trade; and this seems to account why their church was constructed so far to the north of the present town, being then in all probability situated in the most populous part of ancient Yarmouth.

About the conquest, the aforesaid haven began to be stopped up with sands, and in consequence the south channel becoming the principal haven, the inhabitants were incited to pursue the most convenient and eligible situation: thus the town increasing gradually to the southward, the northern parts became deserted and fell to ruin, at which time Herbert, the first bishop of Norwich, being enjoined to build certain churches, and concluding that near Fuller's-hill would be the most safe spot, founded there a church, and dedicated it to St. Nicholas, the patron of fishermen. On account of the said north haven blocking up, the town increased so fast to the south, that, had not the enclosing afterwards the town with a wall, put a stop to its fluctuating state, no doubt St. Nicholas's church would have been at this time standing alone; but

the burgesses by their plan of the town, thought proper just to encompass it. The truth of which appears not only from records, but is manifest from the old walls still remaining, and which form the boundary to great part of the church-yard.

In consequence of the increase of the inhabitants, and the great concourse of fishermen, traders, &c. from many parts of England, Flanders, and Normandy, on account of the vast quantity of *lenten* provision cured here, King Henry 1, in the ninth year of his reign, was pleased to invest with authority a proper magistrate, called in those times "*Le Provost*," who was annually chosen and invested in his office by the king; but whether he was first recommended by the burgesses to him, or not, does not appear. Under this sort of civil government Yarmouth flourished about one hundred years till the reign of King John, who, being famous for incorporating towns, in the ninth year of his reign, granted the burgesses a charter, whereby this ancient borough was created a free borough, and the burgesses thereof invested with many privileges, and to hold it in fee farm, paying to him and his heirs an annual rent of £55 for ever. King John's charter is still carefully preserved in the guild-hall, and the greatest part thereof legible. It has been observed that, if that king had any merit with regard to the kingdom it was in the privileges he gave the sea ports, which

they still claim, and for the excellent regulations he made in fitting out a navy upon any sudden emergency; and therefore the counties and towns towards the sea coast were generally well-affected towards him. It may be worthy of notice, that from and after that king's grant of a charter to the burgesses, the borough soon acquired a more flourishing and respectable aspect in commerce than before; but, no sooner were the burgesses invested with the sole government of the borough, and the privileges granted them by the charter of King John, than the inhabitants of Little Yarmouth and Gorleston, alarmed at such ample acquisitions, and dreading their future power, began to attack them, and endeavoured to wrest, if possible, some of their customs and franchises from them; however, their disputes amounted to nothing like an open rupture till the twelfth year of Henry III, when Roger Fits-Osbert, warden of the manor of Lothingland, assigned Martin de Patishall to inquire upon the premises, and an inquisition was accordingly taken at Great Yarmouth about that time, upon the oaths of twenty-two of the county of Norfolk, and twenty-six of the county of Suffolk, as well knights as others; upon which a verdict was found, that all wares ought to be sold and unladen at Great Yarmouth, and that the haven also belonged to the burgesses of the same; but not long after this new contests







OLD NORTH GATE & ORIGINAL SPIRE OF ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

Yarmouth. Engraved by C. Stanger pinx. & Published by J. Proctor

arose upon King Henry's exchanging the fee farm of Yarmouth and Lothingland, with John de Baliol, for other lands in Cheshire.

In the year 1260, King Henry III, upon the petition of the burgesses of Yarmouth, granted by his letters patent, licence to enclose the town with a wall and moat, to be a place of security and defence against invasions of foreign enemies, it being as it were the key or principal entrance into the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk; and, therefore, a strong hold or fortification was adjudged as necessary to command that entrance, as Burgh Castle and Caister had been in the time of the Romans; yet, notwithstanding the aforesaid letters patent, it does not appear that the walls were begun in the reign of Henry III, nor afterwards, till about the thirteenth of Edward I; nor when begun was it a work of a few years, for, from the date of the said letters patent to the tenth of Richard II, at which time the walls were not finished, was one hundred and twenty-six years. It is true, on account of the vicissitudes of the times, the work was not every year successively carried on, for the great plague in 1349 swept off most of the inhabitants, and in consequence the trade of the town, the source of their murage, was for many years afterwards reduced to a very low condition. The NORTH GATES (which, on account of their narrow and inconvenient entrance,

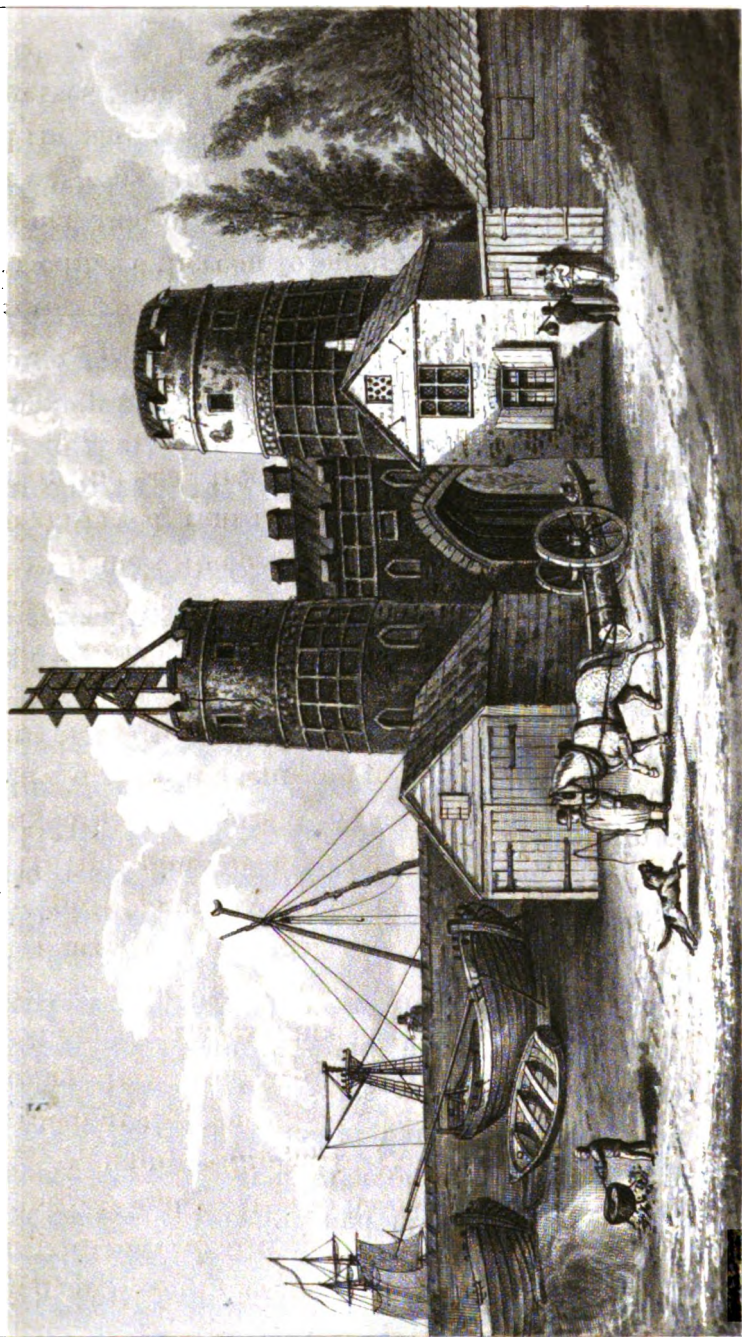
were taken down in October, 1807), tradition says, were erected at the expence of those who had been employed in the dangerous and shocking office of burying the multitudes of dead in the time of the plague, by which they had gained great sums. The town walls contained a space of about two thousand two hundred and thirty-eight yards, and there were originally ten gates and sixteen towers, the building of which was begun on the east side of the town, and very probably at the north-east tower in St. Nicholas's church-yard, and so proceeded southward; for, in the eleventh of Edward III, we find them at work at the black friars, at the south end of the town; and afterwards we trace them to the north end, by which it is presumed that was the last part that was finished. The work of building the walls being completed, a large ditch or moat was formed round the town, with bridges at each gate, and so careful were the magistrates to preserve the said ditch from being stopped up, that, in the rolls of the leets, there appear several fines, levied on different persons for offending in this particular. Thus the town, being fortified with a wall and moat, towers, gates, and bars, was deemed proof against all assailants with bows and arrows, battering-rams, and all the engines of attack used in those times; but in course of time, it is believed about the fourth of Edward IV, when great guns of various denominations

were employed in sieges, &c. it was adjudged that the said fortifications would make but little resistance against them, without several additional works, as mounts, ravelins, &c.; whence, in the thirty-sixth of Henry VIII, war being proclaimed against France and Scotland, directions were issued from government to view and examine the fortifications of Yarmouth, and orders were given, that the walls on the east side of the town should be ramparted or backed up with earth to strengthen them, and in the space of about fifteen weeks the whole town was considered to be strongly fortified against both Scots and French. This additional work was still improved in 1558, in the fifth year of Queen Mary, by the inhabitants, who continued working three days in every week, from the sixteenth of January till the eighteenth of April following, but the walls were not completely ramparted till 1587, (the year before the intended Spanish invasion) in the twenty-ninth year of Queen Elizabeth, at which time they were completed, viz.—from black friars to the market-gate, being backed up with earth about forty feet in breadth from the wall; and in the following year the black friars and priory were ramparted in like manner. In 1590, on the west side of the south gate, was built by the inhabitants a mount of earth, in order to command the river and south Denes, whereon were placed large pieces of ordnance, the expence of

which, in those times, was £ 125, and that mount is to this day distinguished by the name of the "South Mount." It is to be observed, that when King William III. landed at Yarmouth, he entered the town at the South Gates, on the eighteenth of October, 1692, and was with his retinue elegantly entertained at the expence of the Corporation, the charge of which amounted to £ 106: the above-mentioned SOUTH GATES, for similar reasons as those of the north, were taken down in 1812.

Having now given an outline of the origin of Yarmouth, and traced it to that period which established it as an ancient and fortified town, the remains of whose walls and strong holds are visible to this day, I shall close this introductory part of the subject, with a brief account of the several Charters granted, from that of King John's to that of Queen Anne's (the present charter). It has already been observed, that the origin of Yarmouth was a sand in the sea, frequented by fishermen, and as then none but the king had any right thereto, (hence it is called in the book of Domesday, "*Terra Regis*," that is, the king's demesne); therefore, upon the king's granting permission to erect edifices thereon to sundry merchants, &c. in consideration of paying to him and his heirs certain customs, the merchants and tradesmen who paid the said customs were denominated the king's burgesses, and their houses and other edifices





# YARMOUTH OLD SOUTH GATES.

Yarmouth. Printed by G. S. Mansel, and Published by J. Proctor.





the king's burgh. These customs were variously levied, according to the usage of ancient times, till the ninth year of the reign of King John, at which time, the burgesses and good men of Great Yarmouth were first incorporated and constituted free burgesses; and had divers privileges, franchises, and liberties, and all the king's customs arising out of the said burgh, first granted by a charter from him to them and their heirs for ever, a copy of which the reader may find in Mr. Swinden's copious and useful *History of Yarmouth*.

Henry III. granted three charters: the first in the fortieth year of his reign, for amendment of a certain clause in a former decree; the second, of the same date, to exempt the burgesses and their goods from being arrested (customary in those days) for any debt, whereof they were neither sureties nor principal debtors; and the third, in the forty-fifth year of his reign, to enclose the burgh with a wall and moat, and to have a gaol for prisoners and malefactors.

Edward I. granted four charters: the first in the thirteenth year of his reign, which is an exemplification of all the four preceding charters verbatim. The second of the same date, concerning the legal signification of the word *Placitet*, in King John's charter. The third, in the twenty-sixth year of his reign, to have and enjoy several freedoms therein specified, for the good and laudable services

which the burgesses had done to him, and his progenitors, kings of England; and the fourth, in the twenty-eighth year of his reign, about trade and commerce in the port of Yarmouth.

Edward II. in the seventh year of his reign, granted tronage, and the issues thereof, as an aid to the payment of the fee farm.

Edward III. in the first year of his reign, confirmed all the above charters; and in his sixth year granted a special charter, after a long and vexatious suit about levying the customs, &c. in the haven; also, in the forty-sixth of his reign, united Kirkly road to the town and port of Great Yarmouth by a charter, which, in the fiftieth year of his reign, was repealed.

Richard II. in the second year of his reign, re-granted Kirkly road to Yarmouth, in the fifth year repealed it, in the eighth year re-granted it, in the ninth year repealed it, and in the tenth year of his reign re-granted it, and confirmed all the former charters to the burgesses for ever.

Henry IV. in the first year of his reign, confirmed by his charter all the former charters.

Henry V. in the second year of his reign, also granted a charter of confirmation.

Henry VI. in the twenty-sixth year of his reign, confirmed all the charters of the town.

Henry VII. in the ninth year of his reign, granted power to elect justices of the peace in the burgh, and confirmed all the ancient rights.

Henry VIII. in the tenth year of his reign, confirmed the charter of Henry VII.

Queen Mary, in the first year of her reign, confirmed all the former charters. This is the last charter, wherein all the preceding grants (except that of Henry VI.) are exemplified, without any additional grant.

Queen Elizabeth, in the first year of her reign, granted a charter to hold a court of admiralty every Monday throughout the year, to try all maritime causes whatsoever, piracy only excepted.

James I. in the sixth year of his reign, confirmed Queen Elizabeth's grant of the court of admiralty within the precincts of the town, and an additional power to try pirates.

Charles II. granted three charters: the first in the fifteenth year of his reign, wherein he confirmed the said court of admiralty, and granted power to make laws to regulate seamen's wages, and to permit no person to buy or sell commodities in any house, shop, or warehouse, in Suffolk, within four furlongs of Yarmouth bridge: the second in the twentieth year of his reign, to incorporate Little Yarmouth (alias Southtown) with Great Yarmouth: and the third in the thirty-sixth year of his reign, to choose a mayor instead of two bailiffs, eighteen aldermen instead of thirty-six, and thirty-six common councilmen instead of forty-eight, and to hold two fairs in the year. This

charter, however, was afterwards vacated by the general proclamation of King James II. in the fourth year of his reign: and lastly, Queen Anne granted to the town of Yarmouth a new charter, dated the eleventh day of March, in the second year of her reign, under which the Corporation has since continued, and consists of a mayor, eighteen aldermen (including the mayor), and thirty-six common councilmen. This last-mentioned charter remains in the town-chest; a correct copy of which may be found in Swinden's *History of Yarmouth*.

Having now stated all that appears necessary in a prefatory way, the description of the PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENTS next claims our attention. They are presented to the reader in alphabetical succession, and the first in course will be that of THE ARMOURY :



# THE ARMOURY

AND

## NAVAL ARSENAL.



THIS building is situated on the west bank of the Yare, is a modern and spacious edifice, and was erected in the year 1806, under the direction and plans of that celebrated architect Mr. Wyatt; and which was originally designed and constructed to contain a sufficient quantity of stores for sea service during war, to equip two sail of the line, four frigates, and six sloops; and, for the land service, to furnish ten thousand stand of arms.

The principal officer and storekeeper was Thomas Gibson, Esq. under whom this establishment was kept in the neatest order.

The whole completion of this building, including the stone wharf, cost between fourteen and fifteen thousand pounds. Notwithstanding

which, after the happy conclusion of the late war, it has been deemed by government to be no longer necessary for the service; and, in consequence, orders have been received to send the arms and accoutrements from hence, to be deposited in the Tower, and the other stores to Woolwich; and the whole of this establishment is now completely broken up.

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## BALLAST OFFICE.

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**THE** Corporation of this town possesses, by charter, the exclusive right of furnishing vessels with ballast at this port, which is a source of considerable revenue to that body.

The business of this department is ably conducted at the office of Mr. H. Barrett, situate in Regent-Street, who is the lessee under the Corporation, and to whom all persons intending to take ballast must apply, and pay the dues, which at this time is ninepence per ton, delivered alongside the ship.

The principal place from which all the ballast at this port is taken, is the north point, at the entrance of the harbour, from whence from twenty to twenty-five thousand tons is brought annually; but it sometimes happens that three hundred tons or upwards are taken into craft during the course of one ebb only; this naturally occasions very large excavations to be made in the sand, between

high and low water mark, which, however, is scarcely perceivable after the next flood tide, being all filled up to its original level, in consequence of the influx of the water.

The following is an extract of the regulations for all ships and vessels, taking in or delivering ballast at this port, viz.:—

The master or person having the charge of any ship or vessel, requiring ballast, is to apply at the Water-Bailiff's Office for a ticket, numbered according to his turn for ballasting, which ticket is to be taken to the Ballast Office, there to be exchanged for an order to receive the quantity of ballast such ship or vessel may require.

All vessels intending to take ballast from, or deliver at, the Ballast Quay, will be birthed in rotation as they arrive there; no vessel will be allowed to moor at this quay, except for the above purpose, and to remain but twelve hours after the ballast is delivered; an exception is also made during the herring fishery, at which time, a privilege is granted to the fishing-merchants by the Corporation, for the boats to deliver their fish at this quay.

Vessels not properly birthed to lose their turns, and the keels to be ordered to the next vessel in turn, ready to receive ballast; the trade being interested in the dispatch of the keels, no delay will be allowed.



No ballast will be delivered to any ship or vessel till the rules of the port are complied with, which rules may be seen at the Ballast Office.

Pilots and others having charge of strange ships or vessels arriving in ballast, are cautioned not to lay it up on any place but the Ballast Quay.

All persons found throwing ballast, earth, or rubbish into the harbour, are, by the Haven Act, liable to a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds, nor less than forty shillings.

It is to be regretted that, at the present period, there appears to be a rage for that sort of liberty which is too often exercised without much prudence, to the great prejudice of the Haven; and, consequently, it would perhaps be much to its interests, if the penalties of the Act were a little more rigidly enforced.

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## THE ROYAL BARRACKS.

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THESE barracks are situated on the South Denes, about half way from the South Gate, towards Nelson's Monument, and within less than a furlong of the sea-shore. This magnificent and modern pile of buildings was begun to be erected in the year 1809, the first stone of which was laid by Admiral Douglas. They were originally designed for a Naval Hospital, being first fitted up with every attention to that benevolent purpose; and are surrounded by a colonade to shelter the convalescents from the weather, and which forms a spacious square, laid out in gravel walks and grass plats, possessing every advantage to alleviate the tediousness of confinement, or to accelerate the recovery of health; but soon after the expiration of the late war, the old barracks having been directed by government to be sold, this



*Yarmouth, N.S.*

*Yarmouth, Printed by E. Thomas, Junr., & Published by J. Preston, 1899.*

*J. Preston, 222*

## THE ROYAL BARRACKS.



noble edifice was partially converted into barracks, and has been constructed by that department to accommodate about one hundred men.

This place is occasionally open to visitors, and may be viewed by proper application to G. W. Manby, Esq. barrack-master, whose polite attention is well known here at all times to strangers and others, desirous of inspecting its various arrangements.

In the court yard are four excellent family houses, for officers belonging to the establishment, handsomely constructed with every requisite for convenience, and suitable to the comfort of the inhabitants.

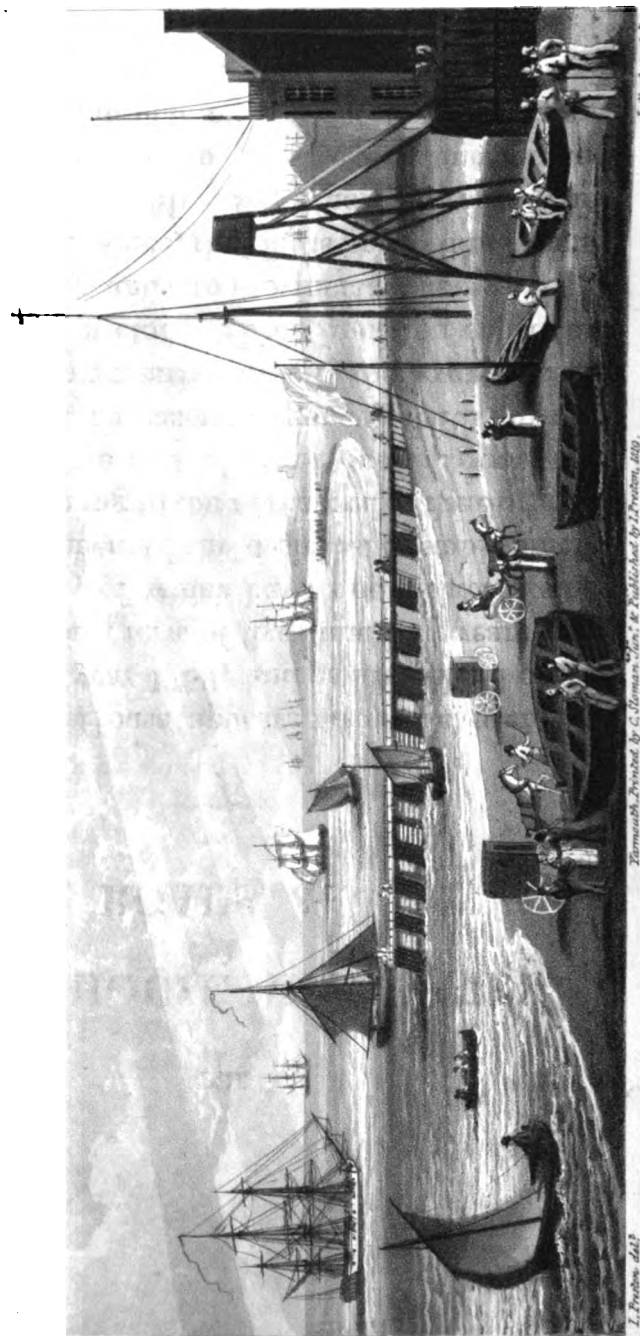
These houses are placed on the north area of the premises, the whole being surrounded with a substantial brick-wall, except the width of the yard to the north, which comprises the grand entrance gate, and is ornamented with handsome iron palisades, fixed upon a stone coping. The noble and massive appearance of the exterior cannot fail to arrest the notice of visitors, particularly when viewed from the high lands of Gorleston, or in approaching from thence towards Yarmouth.

This extensive building was completed in the year 1811, and cost about £120,000., and reflects the highest credit on Henry Pilkington, Esq. the architect, as well as on Messrs. Miles and Peto,

the builders. It has the town on the north, the ocean on the east, Nelson's monument on the south, the river Yare on the west, and commands a complete view of the race-ground: in short, on a fine day, nothing can exceed the pleasantness of the spot, which has been admirably selected for this useful and noble establishment.

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*Yarmouth, Printed by C. Stanger, Junr. & Published by J. Preston, 1849.*

# **YARMOUTH JETTY and ROADS.**



THE  
BATH-HOUSE AND JETTY,  
ROADS, &c.

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THE Bath-House appears to have been first erected in the year 1759, and is leasehold of the Corporation for a term of five hundred years from that date, sixty of which have now elapsed since the commencement of this desirable establishment. In 1788, adjoining to the north-end of the original building, a large and pleasant public room was added, and which has undergone much improvement, more particularly through the exertions of the present proprietor. Three London papers are taken here daily, and two provincial papers weekly. About two years since, the Baths and Bath-Rooms were purchased by Mr. Bly, who laid out a considerable sum in erecting most excellent hot and cold baths, and in making the public rooms con-

venient for company, where they have a full view of the ocean, and of that beautiful promenade the jetty, and may enjoy salubrious sea breezes in the most agreeable manner. Here are also occasionally balls, public breakfasts, and tea-parties, and a band of music attends twice or thrice a week for the amusement of a numerous and genteel company, who assemble, more or less, every evening, from the end of May to the middle of October. Towards the south part of the building a new room has been lately made, in which is a large handsome billiard-table, which appears much to attract the notice of visitors, and is a great source of amusement, particularly in rainy weather.

A third hot bath has been recently added to the two excellent ones erected by Mr. Bly.

A *douché* has also been fitted up for administering cold or hot sea water partially, without immersing the body. This is an operation much practiced abroad, and particularly in the south of France, at Barregees and Bagneres, with the greatest success. Vapour baths are also in preparation to be established here, and many other improvements are anticipated, under the judicious superintendence and immediate direction of a gentleman, who, it is said, has actually taken a lease of these premises from Mr. Bly, and whose well-known

taste and judgment in what will probably best please the public, encourage the hope of soon seeing this establishment got up to its highest possible pitch of perfection.

As a watering-place, there cannot be a more commodious one than Yarmouth; the beach is a fine sand, and the best-constructed bathing machines are constantly in readiness, under the management of experienced drivers and proper assistants, for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen who prefer bathing in the open sea.

The present rate of subscriptions to the Bath House for the season are, for gentlemen fifteen shillings, ladies ten shillings; or, five shillings per week.

A novel carriage called the Fly, has been very lately introduced for the purpose of conveying ladies to and from the Bath House; it carries two inside passengers, and is in every respect like a coach, being fixed on steel springs, and having four wheels, but is drawn by two men instead of horses. The regulated fares for each person are as follows:—

	s.	d.
From Fuller's Hill to the Town Hall . . . .	1	0
Friar's Lane to ditto . . . . .	1	0
Fuller's Hill to the Concert Room . .	1	6

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Bath House to Chapel-Street, . . . .	1	0
Ditto to Regent-Street, Quay, or } south of Market-Place . . . . }	1	6
Friar's Lane to Monument . . . . .	1	6
Farther distance than the above, } within the walls . . . . . }	2	0
North to South Gate . . . . .	2	0
If kept waiting, for every half hour . . . .	1	0

Two persons going from any part of the town to the monument, and stopping only to view the same, to pay full fare out, and half fare back.

Orders are received at the Bath-House, and at Mr. Alexander's, King Street; and is considered to be a very safe and accommodating conveyance.

To visitors resorting hither for the recovery of health, it may be some consolation for them to know, that the medical profession is ably administered in its various departments, by the just combination of skill, attention, and perseverance; at the head of which is a gentleman, whose excellent abilities, and scientific knowledge as a physician, for a series of years, has (happily for the town it may be added) given birth to that public confidence in him, which, so long as he exists, no competitor can shake, nor no rival supplant.

The Jetty was first erected on the present spot about the year 1560, with a crane at its eastern extremity, which was very convenient for the purpose of landing goods from boats coming alongside, but having fallen into decay, the crane on the re-building was discontinued.

The construction of the present jetty commenced in the year 1808, at a time when his Majesty's fleets, lying in the roads, were victualled and watered from hence, and at the heads of which were the late gallant Admirals Duncan, Nelson, Onslow, Russel, Douglass, Mitchell, &c. who at that time displayed their proud flags in these roads, and who not unfrequently, with many other brave officers and seamen then fighting in their country's cause, honoured Yarmouth jetty with their presence. Of course this was then a resort of considerable importance and notoriety; and still, even now, the jetty continues to be a great accommodation to merchants and traders occasionally anchoring here, who are almost daily coming to and from the jetty; which is also a very agreeable promenade for the ladies and gentlemen and visitors, of all ages, who assemble here in gay crowds, almost every fine summer's evening, to inhale the refreshing sea breezes, being also very contiguous to the bath-room. Its length is four hundred and fifty-three feet into

the sea, and upwards of twenty feet wide. Its piles are strongly and safely planked with oak from one end to the other, and is guarded on both sides by a strong railing nearly breast high. It commands very distinct views of Nelson's Monument, of the Royal Barracks, and of the town, as well as a distant view of the entrance of the harbour, and is within a pleasant and short walk of the Chapel Gates; whence a raised foot-path has been lately made for the accommodation of the public, at the expence of the Corporation. The jetty was finished the first of January, 1809, and cost for timber, iron-work, and labour £5000.

The beach at ebb tide offers an extensive and pleasant road for those who wish to ride or walk. Cornelian and other curious stones create amusement to many who take pleasure in searching for them.

Yarmouth Roads afford excellent anchorage, as well as safety, to the large fleets which not unfrequently ride here in contrary winds; and are, in some degree, protected by the Scroby and Gorton Sands: yet the coast is noted for being one of the most dangerous and fatal for shipwrecks, particularly in easterly and tempestuous gales. A melancholy instance of this happened on the thirty-first of October, in the year 1789, when about thirty-five ships were driven on shore

between Happisburgh and Corton, without reckoning the numbers lost at sea in that dreadful gale. Many other instances might also be quoted. The largest fleet that was ever known to suffer shipwreck on the Norfolk coast at one time, was in the year 1692, when above two hundred sail of ships, and at least a thousand people belonging thereto were wrecked and lost between this place and the port of Lynn, in one night. To the very great credit of Captain G. W. Manby, (who now holds the office of barrack-master at this port), he has succeeded in perfecting a plan for saving the lives of shipwrecked seamen: and government, willing to aid his laudable system, has established his apparatus in the charge of proper persons in almost every part of the English coast\*.

The Roads abound with a plentiful variety of fish according to the several seasons, viz.:—Herrings, sprats, cod, scate, turbot, soles, dabs, eels, whittings, shrimps, &c.

The coast of this place, and for at least two miles each way, is gradually rising between two and three yards above high water mark, and from the verdant edge of the Denes to the sea, is a gentle slope, composed of a deep fine sand, intermixed with great quantities of shingle or loose

\* The officer who has the charge of the above apparatus at this port, is Mr. William Deane, Inspector of the Preventive Waterguard.

pebbles. The tides here are generally inconsiderable, the highest not flowing more than six feet; and the beach, to the southward of the town, is rather the most regularly formed. The air is of the purest quality, and extremely conducive to health; agues are rare, and fevers more so; the sea breezes give an agreeable temperature to the sultry heats of summer, and the winters are not often severe, but whenever frost happens it is generally of short duration, and snow seldom lies very long upon the ground.

The Denes and beach may be said to afford some little attraction for the study of the botanist, and amongst the various plants with which our shores abound, are to be found as follows:—*Bunias cakile*, sea-rocket; *salsola kalli*, prickly glasswort; *arundo arenaria*, sea red grass; sea chick-weed; *eryngo*, or sea-holly; *sea-sand carex*, sea bird-weed; creeping restharrow; and ladies' bed-straw: all which plants may be considered as properly belonging to the sandy slope of land, from high water mark to the level of the Denes. It is to be observed, that of those above enumerated, only the two first are annuals; the rest are furnished with very strong running roots, peculiarly adapted to their situation, and serving a most useful purpose in confining the loose soil, which probably would otherwise be blown away in great quantities by the violence of the winds.



The south Denes have by far the preference to those of the north, and is where the races have been annually held for several years; is about two miles in length, from the south gate to the fort; bounded on one side by the sea, and on the other by the Yare.

## BRIDGE AND QUAY.

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**THE** first bridge over Yarmouth Haven appears to have been built in 1427, before which there was only a ferry-boat; and the first draw-bridge was erected in 1553. It had recesses on each side for the accommodation of foot-passengers, being so narrow, that a carriage passing over it would not otherwise allow of room for passengers. This bridge was broken down and carried away by a strong tide in 1570, and cost in re-building £403. 15s. 9d.

The present draw-bridge (the materials of which are principally of wood) was begun in the year 1785, and contracted for by Mr. Gregory Harrison, of this town, and Mr. John Green, of Southtown, architects, whose estimate for building and completing the same per contract, on the original plan, amounted to the sum of £2150. 5s. from which £50. for the materials of the old bridge was to be deducted.



J. Preston del.

## THE BRIDGE.

*Yarmouth, Printed by C. Stoman Junr. & Published by J. Preston.*



At a Corporation Assembly, Henry Gooch, Esq. was appointed the surveyor, to inspect and superintend the works during the fulfilment of the contract. The names of the gentlemen who formed the bridge committee, and who were empowered by the Corporation to contract for the works, were as follows, viz:—

John Watson, Esq. (*Mayor*)  
 William Fisher, Esq.  
 William Palgrave, Esq.  
 James Turner, Esq.  
 Mr. Stephen Godfrey, and  
 The Chamberlain.

This bridge was finished on the third of April, 1786; when the Mayor, accompanied by the Corporation in their robes, preceded by the regalia, went in procession over the same on foot, and partook of wines and other refreshments provided on the occasion, at the Bear Inn; after drinking success to the new structure, and several loyal and constitutional toasts, the procession returned again to the Town Hall, in similar order and form.

In the course of years, however, it was found that much difficulty and labour were occasioned in drawing it open for the admission of vessels, in consequence of the heavy construction of two ponderous levers, by which the leaves thereof used with difficulty to be raised; so that, in 1809, it

was deemed absolutely necessary to concert some better mode of raising the said leaves; and, in order to effect this purpose, the late W. Jessop, Esq. of Buttersley, in Derbyshire, an able and well experienced engineer, was applied to and requested to deliver an estimate and plan for removing the original levers, and to improve as much as possible the method hitherto adopted in drawing it up; and which was admirably accomplished upon the present simple but excellent principle, so constructed by the operation of iron wheels and chains, that the leaves are now raised and lowered with the greatest facility, by the aid of six or eight men.

The width of the main arch is about twenty-five feet, which is capable of admitting ships to pass through of nearly two hundred tons burthen.

The road space is sufficiently wide for two carriages abreast: besides which is a raised stone path for foot-passengers, well railed and boarded up breast high on both sides; and, at this time, it appears to answer all the purposes for which it was intended, affording a great public convenience, not only extremely ornamental to the Quay, but is also an important accommodation to the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, as well as to the town.

The Quay is by far the noblest part of Yarmouth, and, although its appearance was always

agreeably striking to the eye of a stranger, it has of late years undergone perhaps more general improvement than any other part of the town, the houses mostly corresponding with it in neatness and elegance; it will not be necessary, however, to enter into any further particular account of it here, as that will be found under the head of "General Improvements of the Town."

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## ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

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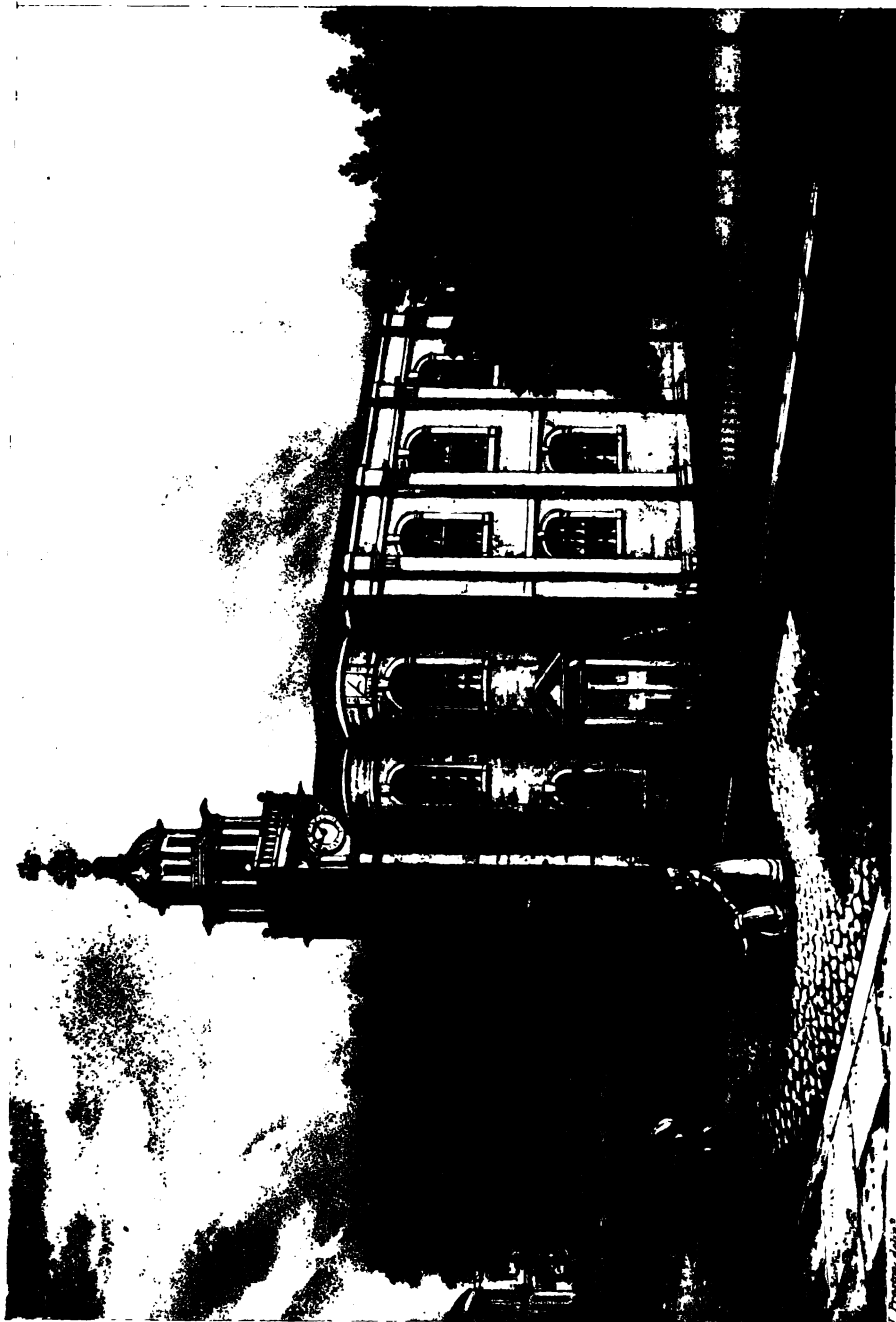
THIS handsome chapel was built by virtue of an Act of Parliament obtained for that purpose, by and on the petition of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the Borough, in the twelfth year of the reign of Queen Anne, A. D. 1714, imposing a tax of one shilling and sixpence per chaldron on coals, culm, and cinders brought into and consumed at this port.

The following are the names of the gentlemen who formed the committee, for considering and fixing on a proper place to build the said chapel; and also for receiving proposals for erecting it, and for advancing money upon the credit of the said Act, and to report the same from time to time to the assembly, viz :—

Major Ferrier	Captain Artis
Major England	Captain Wakeman
Nathaniel Symonds, Esq.	The Chamberlains, and
The Town Clerk.	

In the year of William Spooner, Esq. Mayor





## ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

*Yarmouth, Printed by C. Stannan Junr. & Published by J. Powney.*



EXTRACT FROM THE ORIGINAL AGREEMENT  
FOR BUILDING THIS CHAPEL.

“ By this Indenture made the twenty-fourth of March, 1714, between the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. of the Borough of Great Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk, of the one part, and John Price, the elder, of Richmond, in the county of Surrey, gentleman, and John Price, the younger, of the same town, gentleman, of the other part.

“ It is agreed to build and complete the said chapel on or before the twenty-ninth day of September, 1715, in the manner following:

“ A good and substantial chapel, with a cupola thereto of such length, breadth, height, and proportion, with convenient galleries, pews, pulpit, desk, altar-piece, and all other things necessary to complete the same, of the following dimensions, viz :

“ The length thereof on the north and south sides from east to west ninety-two feet, besides the breadth of the steeple. The breadth from north to south sixty-nine feet. The height thereof between the floor and the ceiling of the middle aisle forty-two feet.

“ That the roof of the ailes of the said chapel be arched or covered in the same manner as those of St. Clement's Dane's Church, in the Strand, London ; and in all things to build, adorn, and

completely finish the said chapel according to the drafts and plans approved of by the aforesaid committee.

“ And for the due performance of all the works belonging to the said chapel, according to the true end and meaning of the contract, it is agreed by the said Mayor, Burgesses, &c. to pay unto the said Messrs. Price and Son, the sum of three thousand eight hundred pounds.”

#### MINUTES FROM THE TOWN RECORDS.

“ The Committee are desired to place the inhabitants of the town in such pews and places in the said chapel as they shall think proper.”

#### APPOINTMENT OF THE FIRST MINISTERS.

“ At a report of the Committee met by order of assembly made the thirtieth of November, 1715, Major Ferrier conferred with Mr. Love and Mr. Lyng, our present ministers, about their officiating in the new chapel, and have received from them and Mr. John Welham, our present schoolmaster, and Mr. John Anderson, two other ministers, their several proposals concerning the same, which are as follows:—That Mr. Love, as senior minister of the parish, preach at the new chapel on Sundays, in the afternoon, except the twenty-four Sundays after the first Sunday in March, and those six Sundays after Michaelmas,

on which the sacrament is administered at the old church.

“ That, as such, he administers the sacrament at the new chapel four times in the year.

“ That the said Mr. Welham be a preaching-reader, at the salary of £50 per annum, who shall preach at the new chapel all the other Sundays in the afternoon, on which Mr. Love does not preach; and shall also read prayers on the Lord’s Day, and assist in administering the sacrament in the said chapel.

“ The said Mr. Anderson to be a preaching-reader, at the salary of £50 per annum, who shall read daily prayers morning and evening, and preach the Wednesday lecture. It being the opinion of the Committee, that Mr. Lyng, instead thereof, preach on Sunday mornings at the said chapel, and that Mr. Anderson also assist in administering the sacrament there.

“ That £25 per annum be paid Mr. Love out of the chapel tax, for his extraordinary duty to be performed, over and above the £15 already paid him for reading prayers, the better to enable him to pay a reader to do all the offices belonging to the curate, and for reading prayers for himself and lecturer the whole year, in the old church.

“ That Mr. Love and Mr. Lyng preach alternately on all festivals and corporation days, at the mother church, but that on fast days two ser-

mons be preached at each church and chapel, and the ministers and preaching-readers severally preach in their respective church and chapel; all which this assembly approve of and agree to.

“ At this assembly, it is further ordered, that the agreement between the corporation and the ministers for officiating in the new chapel be fairly engrossed, and the committee of the hutch are desired to seal the same with St. Nicholas's seal; and the chamberlains are ordered to pay the recorder and steward one guinea each for perusing the said agreement.”

#### APPOINTMENT OF THE FIRST CLERK.

“ At an assembly held the first of July, 1715, John Martin, of this town, tailor, was elected and chosen clerk for the new chapel, who shall ring the bell for morning and evening service, and do and perform all matters and things belonging to a clerk, for which he shall be paid out of the rates and duties to be raised for building the said chapel, the salary of £20 per annum, by quarterly payments, and shall hold the said place during the pleasure of the assembly.”

Such was the origin of St. George's Chapel, where divine service continues to be faithfully performed every Sunday, both morning and afternoon, there being prayers and a sermon both parts of the Sunday; besides which, prayers are

read every day in the week, Saturday excepted, beginning at half past ten in the morning, and at a quarter before three in the afternoon on Sundays; and on other days at eleven in the morning and three in the afternoon; but from Michaelmas-Day to Lady, the Sunday afternoon service begins at half past two.

This edifice is of an oblong-octangular form; the interior is handsome, neat, and commodious, but is now almost exclusively occupied by family pews, owing perhaps to the increase of the respectable population of the town, and the great want of another church of the establishment. In consequence of the want of room, and the desire of obtaining private pews, they have lately been suffered to be built in the aisles, both to the right and left of the west entrance of the building, by which means the communication between the respective aisles is cut off; this is certainly not only a detriment to the appearance of the interior, which is otherwise well arranged, but is also an inconvenience to the congregation, which not unfrequently consists of from seven to eight hundred persons. The whole of the pews below stairs are of solid wainscot. There is a spacious gallery nearly encompassing the building, to which you ascend by a convenient staircase on either side of the entrance, at the great west door. It is supported by six square massy wainscot pilasters on each side, and four

columns. The front of this gallery is neatly pannelled. Immediately over the pilasters are ten columns of the Doric order, and four of the Corinthian, which support the roof; the ceiling in the middle is circular, and handsomely groined from the sides of the chapel as far out as the columns. In the centre aisle towards the altar is a brass chandelier, suspended from the ceiling, and bearing this inscription:

The Gift of Mr. Thomas Grimstone  
to St. George's Chapel,  
In the Year 1741.  
William Harmer and  
Robert Ferrier,  
Churchwardens.

On the south side of the same aisle, near the altar, is the reading-desk and pulpit, the materials of which, as well as the staircase to the latter, are of inlaid wainscot; the workmanship is very well executed.

The altar-piece is also of wainscot neatly tessellated, has four Corinthian fluted pilasters, a curved top and cornice, surmounted with a Glory. The floor is of black and white marble, inclosed in front with a light ornamental railing.

The present ministers are the Rev. John Foster, A. M. and the Rev. Fisher Watson, A. M. who were appointed by the Corporation, and



who preach alternately every Sunday; performing also the other duties required, and have each a salary of £100 per annum. The present respectable ministers succeeded the late much-lamented Rev. John Love and the Rev. Samuel Lovick Cooper, whose truly christian doctrines and exemplary conduct, both in their public and private characters, rendered them, while living, ornaments to this sacred place, and whose memories will long be cherished, especially in this town, with the utmost veneration and esteem. The former died on the thirteenth of December, 1816; and the latter on the third of June, 1817.

The present clerk is Mr. Thomas Pickers, who has a salary of £45 per annum.

No marriages are solemnized in this chapel, nor is there any place of interment belonging thereto, it being principally considered a chapel of ease to the mother church.

There is a handsome organ, which was erected about the same time as that at St. Nicholas's Church, viz. in 1733, and by the same builder. The two organists officiate here and at the church alternately, every Sunday, at the salaries stated under the description of the church organ.

Against the eastern wall, immediately over the altar-piece, is a neat white marble tablet, with the following inscription :

Sacred to the Memory of the  
Rev. Samuel Lovick Cooper, A. M.  
Senior Minister of this Chapel,  
Who died the 3rd of June, 1817,  
Aged 54 Years.

To those who knew him not, words can convey  
no adequate testimony of his worth,  
and those whose happiness it was to rank among  
his friends, already feel too deeply the loss  
they have sustained.

Grateful for his Paternal affection and regard,  
his Son Robert Rede Cooper,  
has placed this humble Tablet to his Memory.

Originally this chapel was palisaded round within about ten feet of the walls, excluding the trees; but in 1816, a subscription was raised by the gentlemen in the neighbourhood, the old palisades were removed and the modern ones erected, encompassing the trees, and a square handsome grass-plot on each side of the building, reflecting much credit on the promoters of so excellent an improvement to this part of the town.

The Look-out, now standing on the Chapel Mount, was ordered by the Corporation to be erected the seventeenth of November, 1773, in the mayoralty of John Ramey, Esq.

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## CHARITY SCHOOL.

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THIS school was founded in the year 1713, by the benevolence of a few individuals, for the education of thirty-four boys and thirty girls, above eight and under fourteen years of age—children of parents belonging to the town, who were not assessed at more than £4 per annum, either to the Church or the Poor Rates; but in accommodation to the circumstances of succeeding times, many alterations and additions have been made, by which the intentions of the founders have been much extended, and the objects of the charity much benefited. The number of boys have been increased to seventy, and a preparatory school has been established for twenty more; besides the accession of a Sunday School for sixty additional boys and sixty girls.

As the annual subscriptions increased, and the funds were assisted by legacies and donations, school-rooms better adapted for the purpose than

those which had been hitherto hired were provided; therefore, in 1723, the Corporation in assembly granted a piece of ground, forty feet in length and three hundred in depth, at the south-east corner of the Market-place; upon which, in the following year, two spacious rooms were built and fitted up in a plain, but substantial manner.

In 1785, an inconvenience having been long felt by the masters and mistresses living at a distance from the school, the directors obtained from the Corporation a grant of two other pieces of ground to the northward of the school-house, upon one of which, a dwelling-house was erected for the master, at an expence of £200, and the other was converted into a yard and suitable offices.

The management of the school has invariably been under the minister of the parish for the time being, a treasurer, and six directors. The treasurer is chosen by the general body of subscribers of 20s. per annum and upwards, and is, with the minister, a permanent director. The other directors are nominated at an annual meeting of such subscribers, held the first Thursday in every January; but three at the least of those six are to have been directors the preceding year. These directors meet monthly for the admission of boys and girls, and to transact the necessary business of the school, and have a power to call a general meeting of the subscribers whenever the concerns

of the establishment require it; at which special meetings, as well as at every annual meeting, every person who has been the preceding year a subscriber of 20s. or upwards, and whose subscription is not in arrear, has a vote; and, in the election of a master or mistress, can vote by proxy, such proxy being also a subscriber, and producing an order in writing from his principal for that purpose.

The subscriptions to the school amount at this time to about £80 or £90 per annum, besides which, two sermons are preached every year for their benefit, producing upon an average an additional sum of £50 or £60. All monies belonging to the school are received by the treasurer, whose accounts are audited every year by the directors for the time being, and then submitted to the inspection of all the subscribers at their general annual meeting.

The master and mistress are elected by the subscribers; they must be members of the Church of England, of good character, not under twenty-five years of age, and well qualified to teach the children. They are not to ask or receive any gratuity from the parents of the children, not to quit their employment, without giving three months' notice to the directors, nor to take any children into the school, but such as are regularly admitted, upon pain of forfeiting their places.

The master's salary is £70 per annum, besides the house coals.

The mistresses' £24 per annum, house-rent, and coals.

The children are admitted into the school by the directors, upon the recommendation of a subscriber; but no subscriber can recommend a second child, until every other has recommended one, or waived his right; and if more than one subscriber recommend children on the same day, the admission takes place according to the seniority of the subscriber.

Every child recommended must belong to the parish, be born in wedlock, above eight and under fourteen years of age.

The children must attend regularly from Lady-Day to Michaelmas, at eight in the morning; and from Michaelmas-Day to Lady, at half past eight.

They are clothed every other year, at an expence of about 35s. each; and if they leave the school within three months after they are newly clad, they return the clothes. The boys are allowed jackets, breeches, and caps; and the girls gowns. They are uniformly educated in the communion of the Church of England, and attend divine worship at the parish church every Sunday, Wednesday, and Saint and Scarlet days. They are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; and

the girls, in addition, sewing, knitting, and spinning; and such boys as leave the school and go to the sea-service, may be taught navigation after they have been three years at sea, and before they are twenty-five years old.

The school has been conducted from its foundation, under the care of the directors, with great attention and success; and every increase of its fund by legacies or donations have been attended with an increase of its benefit. Very many of the children, who have been educated in it, have availed themselves with great application and success of the instruction which they have received, and have become very useful and worthy members of society.

The number of boys which have been already educated here is one thousand seven hundred and forty-five; and of girls, nine hundred and ninety-six.

#### THE PRESENT DIRECTORS.

Rev. Richard Turner		Sir E. Lacon, Bart. Treas.
Mr. Richard Ferrier		Mr. James Kerr
Mr. William Barth		Mr. J. F. Ranney
Mr. Thomas Hammond		Mr. J. D. Palmer.

MASTER—Mr. Thornton Fisher.

MISTRESS—Mrs. Fisher.



## ST. NICHOLAS'S CHURCH.

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THIS venerable edifice was founded by Herbert, first Bishop of Norwich, about the year 1123, in 1250 was much enlarged, and in the following year dedicated to St. Nicholas. It consists of three aisles, the middle conspicuously the least, both in height and breadth, but in length extends further towards the east than the other two, containing from east to west, within the walls, about two hundred and thirty feet. The breadth of the three aisles together is one hundred and eight feet. At the east end of the aforesaid middle aisle formerly stood, before the Reformation, the great or high altar, and over it a loft or porch, termed the rood-loft, which formerly supported a large crucifix; behind which was a vestry. The rood-loft was erected by Roger de Haddisco, prior of St. Olave's, in 1370, and ornamented with curious devices at his own expence: it was called "*Opus*





THE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS.



*pretiosum circa magnum altare*," that is, the precious or costly work about the great altar; and, when lighted up with lamps and candles, according to ancient custom, must have had a splendid and solemn effect. This church, till the year 1715, when St. George's chapel was built, was the only place of worship here for persons of the establishment. Among the illusions played off here in the dark ages, what was called the "Miraculous Star" ought not to pass unnoticed. This was occasionally exhibited in the church, and here the priests in those times contrived to deceive the people by a sort of pantomimical machinery.

The church books contained the following items :—"In 1465, paid for leading the star three-pence; on the twelfth day making a new star, a new balk line to the star, and rising the star eight-pence. In 1512, for a nine-thread line to lead the star, and other items for mending angels," &c. These are pretty clear instances, it may be presumed, of the superstition of those times. In the year 1349, there died of the plague in this town, seven thousand and fifty-two persons, who were buried in this church and church-yard. The height of the original steeple and spire was one hundred and eighty-six feet, the top of which (being wood covered with lead) was set on fire by lightning in 1683, and extinguished by one John Grice, as

appears by an order of an assembly, dated the twentieth of February, 1683, a copy of which runs as follows, viz. : “ That the Chamberlains do give John Grice the thanks of the Corporation, for the great service he did in quenching the fire, which happened by lightning the eighth day of February instant, on the top of the steeple; and do, in their names, present him with a piece of plate, of ten pounds value, as a gratuity for the same; and that they give Thomas Stacey a guinea for his pains; and also that Mr. Gabriel Ward do satisfy all others who assisted therein, according to his discretion.” And in 1695, the said John Grice had £4 paid him for taking down and putting up the weather-cock. The old steeple or spire, which appeared crooked in whatever point of view it was seen, becoming very old, and in a dangerous state, being extremely loaded with lead, and having from the effects of the lightning swerved considerably from a perpendicular, was in the year 1803 judged absolutely necessary to be taken down, which was accomplished accordingly by Messrs. J. Cutlove and Co. of this town, plumbers, by order of a vestry meeting, in the time of James Fisher and F. R. Reynolds, Esqrs. churchwardens. The contract for taking down the same and removing the old materials amounted to £705, and nothing was done towards re-building

the spire till the year 1807; when a survey was ordered to be made of the state of the present tower, under the superintendence of Mr. Wilkins, of Cambridge, an eminent architect: and on the first of July, in that year, a contract for building a new steeple, to be finished by the month of November following, was entered into by Messrs. Norton and Simpson, carpenters of this town, who agreed to erect, build, and finish the said new spire in a workmanlike and substantial manner, according to a plan and drawing thereof, for the sum of £1890\*.

In the same year, not only the repairing of the tower and re-building of the steeple was proceeded in, but a very considerable sum of money was expended about a general repair to the church, under an Act of Parliament, passed the 9th of June, 1806. The south and west sides of which, together with the tower, were repaired, new plastered, and beautified by Mr. William Bayes, of Yarmouth, stone-mason, and Messrs. Wright and Co. of Norwich, plasterers, who contracted for the work, under the superintendence of the said Mr. Wilkins; afterwards by Mr. J. Stone, of Norwich, who was succeeded by Mr. Wyatt. Besides the churchwardens, the following gentlemen were appointed

\* The spire and ball are covered with tinned sheet copper.

as trustees, who met from time to time, to consider what measures should be adopted in the general repairs of the church, viz.:

Sir Edmund Lacon, Bart.	Samuel Paget, Esq.
William Fisher, Esq.	Thomas Bateman, Esq.
Jacob Preston, Esq.	Dawson Turner, Esq.
Benjamin Fielding, Esq.	Thomas Hurry, Esq.
Dover Colby, Esq.	James Hurry, Esq.
John Fisher, Esq.	W. D. Palmer, Esq.
Robert Cory, Esq.	J. D. Palmer, Esq.
Robert Cory, Jun. Esq.	William Steward, Esq.
E. K. Lacon, Esq.	Timothy Steward, Esq.
Edmund Preston, Esq.	J. H. Williams, Esq.

And John Watson, Esq. was appointed clerk and treasurer to the trustees.

In the year 1807, a new clock was furnished, fixed, and completed by Mr. W. Stanford, of this town, clock and watch-maker, for the sum of £170. 15s.; and it is to be somewhat regretted, that the original chimes were discontinued at the time this clock was erected.

On the twenty-fifth of March, 1808, the trustees entered into a contract with Messrs. Thomas Mears and Co. of London, bell-founders, for casting the present new and musical peal of ten bells. An extract of the particulars of the said contract is as follows :

**Estimate to cast a new musical peal of ten church bells,  
the tenor to weigh about 28 cwt. (the actual weight is  
30 cwt. 1 qr. 24lb.)**

	£.	s.	d.
One hundred and twenty-five cwt. } at 17d. per lb. . . . . }	991	13	4
Ten new clappers . . . . .	14	0	0
Ten new stocks, ten new wheels, ten new pair of brasses and gudgeons, ten new sets of iron-work, with nuts, screws, &c.; also a new oak frame made in such a man- ner as to ease the tower; putting up ditto, and hanging the bells complete . . . . .	155	10	0
	1161	3	4
Allowance for old bells, computed } to weigh 93 cwt. at 13d. per lb. }	558	2	8
Net cost . . .	<u>£603</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>

These bells are justly esteemed as exceedingly harmonious; and the first peal was opened the second day of May, 1808, by the Yarmouth company of change ringers; and on the thirteenth of March, 1809, was rung a complete peal of five thousand and forty changes of Bob Major Royal, in three hours and fifty-eight minutes, by the following persons:

NO. BELL.

- 1 Mr. John Jones
- 2 — John Goodman
- 3 — Walter Jones
- 4 — Samuel Brooks
- 5 — Charles Brown

NO. BELL.

- 6 Mr. T. Stolworthy, Sen.
- 7 — P. Aldis
- 8 — J. Lamb, conductor
- 9 — William Brown
- 10 — T. Stolworthy, Jun.

In the year 1812, in consequence of one of the pillars in the south side of the nave of the church giving way, and being in a crippled and dangerous state, the trustees ordered a survey to be made, upon which it was judged necessary to take down the old pillar and to replace it with a new one, which was very ably accomplished, under the immediate direction and superintendence of the late Mr. Thomas Sutton, then surveyor of the Corporation and town works, and this pillar is likely to be a long-standing monument of the ability of that ingenious man. The cost of replacing the above is not here ascertained, being included in the general repairs\*.

The tablet to the memory of Mr. Warnes, formerly affixed to the old pillar, was then removed to its present place, on the south wall of the aldermen's gallery.

The present minister of this church and parish, and who succeeded the late worthy and Rev. Dr. Cooper, is the Rev. Richard Turner, B. D. He holds his appointment under the Dean and Chapter of Norwich, and is also chaplain to the Corporation. Of this gentleman it may perhaps be needless to add, what all who have any acquaint-

\* Several thousand pounds have been necessarily expended in the general recent repairs of this church, under the Act of Parliament for that purpose; but the trustees having directed a statement of the monies disbursed on that account to be published, for the information of the parish, it is unnecessary to notice the same here.



ance with his character must know, that he is not less esteemed for the purity and soundness of his doctrine, than for the goodness and integrity of his heart.

The lecturer is the Rev. Thomas Baker, A. M. who holds his appointment under the Corporation, and whose office it is to preach every Wednesday morning and Sunday afternoon, on the decollation of St. John, Michaelmas-Day, two Sessions' days, and on the King's Accession; and to give lectures annually on the Church Catechism, for ten successive Sundays, beginning on the first Sunday in May. His language in the pulpit is eloquent, impressive, and instructive.

The duties of a curate in this church are very heavy, owing to the extensive population of the town; the curacy is at present held by the Rev. John Homfray, A. M. who has ably fulfilled its arduous duties, during the last twenty years, with much credit to himself and satisfaction to the parish.

The office of clerk, which is in the gift of the Corporation, is at present held by Mr. David Absolon, (who succeeded Mr. Richard Miller,) and who is always obliging and accommodating to strangers and others desirous of viewing the church.

## THE ORGAN.

This harmonious and magnificent organ, the constant attraction and delight of strangers and visitors, is said to exceed in excellence of tone and power every instrument of the kind in Europe (that at Haerlam, in Holland, excepted). It was opened the twentieth of December, 1733, on which occasion, it appears an excellent sermon was preached here by the Rev. Thos. Macro, D.D. then minister of Yarmouth. The text was taken from *Eph. v. 19*. "Singing and making melody in your heart to the Lord." The following remarks were made by the reverend minister in this discourse, which was throughout very appropriate to the subject: "Since this organ, for its excellency and comprehensiveness hath been adopted into the service of Christian worship, let the hand that plays it know its bounds, and make it minister to the end of true devotion. And let not the harmony of its sound be frisking, airy, or ludicrous; but let it be always accommodated to the pure and heavenly matter, and to the sublime and majestic style of those divine psalms and hymns which are appointed to be sung to it."

What material reparation it has undergone from time to time during a series of seventy-eight years, we cannot attempt to account for, but in the year 1812, being considerably out of

repair, and the pipes, &c. much dilapidated, the trustees directed that Mr. G. England, an eminent organ-builder, of London, should be requested to come down and examine the state thereof, who accordingly came and undertook the complete repair of the same; and he occasionally conferred with Mr. John Eager, one of the present organists, from whose well-known musical talents and acquirements, he received during the progress of the work considerable assistance. The whole of which repair and beautifying, &c. cost the sum of £667. 10s.

This instrument consists of three parts, viz. — The great organ, the choir, and the swell; together with two octaves of pedal pipes; and the scale, previous to its late repair, was only up to D in alt, it now goes to F.

#### STOPS CONSIGNED TO THE GREAT ORGAN.

Stop diapason.	Sesquialtera of 5 ranks.
Two open ditto	Furniture or mixt. 4 ranks
Principal	Two unison trumpets
Twelfth	throughout
Fifteenth	Clarion
Tunic	Cornet 5 ranks

#### STOPS CONSIGNED TO THE CHOIR ORGAN.

Stop diapason	Two unison vox humane
Open diapason	Mixture of 12th and 15th
Flute	

## STOPS CONSIGNED TO THE SWELL.

Stop diapason	Clarion
Open diapason	French horn
Principal	Cornet 3 ranks
Trumpet	Two octaves of pedal pipes

The swell goes down to C, second space, in the bass clef.

A figure representing "Fame" blowing a trumpet, stands elevated on the centre of the front, which is well executed.

The church-organist is Mr. Isaac Lewis, who was elected by the parish, and receives his salary from the churchwarden; the other, the chapel-organist, is Mr. John Eager, who is elected by and receives his salary from the Corporation; the organists play alternate Sundays at this church and St. George's chapel.

At a little distance from the organ in the middle aisle stands the christening font, it is encircled at its foot by a flight of three stone steps; the body is of stone, of octangular form, and is surmounted by an ornamented pyramidical wood top, tastefully painted and gilt, with a Glory in the centre.

The pulpit is close to the south foot of the great arch, forming part of the west side of the cross aisle; adjoining to this is the clergymen's pew, which is ascended by a staircase from the said

side; the bottom of this pew is on a level with that of the pulpit; to which it is a thoroughfare, and is of an ancient and very singular construction; both of these, however, have rather a grand and handsome appearance. South of the pulpit, and nearly adjoining, is the seat of the mayor, the top of which forms a sort of canopy, supported by four fluted pillars; the whole is richly ornamented and partially gilt; and upon the back of this chair are the King's arms, handsomely carved and gilt, the access to this seat is through the aldermen's gallery.

The reading-desk and clerk's seat are at the opposite foot of the arch to that of the pulpit, in which the communion service, as well as the prayers are read, on account of the communion-table and altar being apart from the church.

The ceiling is painted in imitation of variegated marble, and intersected with raised work, forming squares; at the corners of which are coats of arms, and sundry carved emblems.

From the unusual large dimensions of this edifice, it requires a clergyman with a clear and powerful voice to be heard, even at two-thirds of its length.

We shall next proceed to an account of all the inscriptions and epitaphs upon the mural monuments, &c. in this church, and in the chancels.

Entering the church at the great south porch, upon the wall, on the right hand, about the centre of the aldermen's gallery, is a handsome marble monument, with this inscription :

This MONUMENT is erected  
by the Corporation of this Town, as a tribute of Gratitude  
To the Memory of  
EDWARD WARNES, Clk.  
Rector of Lammas with Great and Little Hautboys,  
For his liberal Donation of an Estate at Thrigby  
To the Corporation,  
For the use of the poor of this Town for ever:  
He departed this life  
The 27th December 1700,  
Aged 87 Years,  
And lies interred in the Church at Thrigby.

---

Nearly opposite the christening font, on a neatly-carved stone tablet :

Beneath this stone are interred  
the remains of  
MATTHEW CUFAUDE.  
Religious, honest, and Industrious,  
He fulfilled  
The duties of his station with blameless Integrity,  
And died 24th July, 1796,  
In the 66th year of his Age,  
Sincerely lamented by his Relations, Friends,  
And Acquaintance.

Entering the little south door on the wall to the left, upon a black marble tablet, is inscribed as under :

Sacred to the Memory of

MARY,

Daughter of WILLIAM and ELIZABETH BOOG,

The beloved and affectionate wife of

WILLIAM SEAMAN,

Who departed this life 11th December, 1808,

Aged 46 years;

Also

The much-regretted remains of

Lieutenant FRANCIS REYNOLDS SEAMAN,

Of the Royal Navy,

Son of the above WILLIAM and MARY,

Who died 30th March, 1809, aged 23 years.

The relics of MARY, HENRY SEARLES, SUSAN,

And two other of their Children are deposited

in the same vault, to the east of this tablet.



On the wall, within the little vestry, two stone  
tablets inscribed as under :

Sacred to the Memory  
Of JOHN REYNOLDS, Esq.  
Who departed this life  
The 13th April, 1799,  
In the 61st year of his Age ;

Also of  
ANN REYNOLDS,  
(Relict of the above)  
Who died 17th July, 1804,  
In the 66th year of her age ;

Also of  
SOPHIA REYNOLDS,  
Daughter of the above,  
Who died 8th of April, 1807,  
Aged 30 years ;

Also of  
JOHN REYNOLDS, Jun.  
Son of the above,  
Who died at Fort St. George,  
In the East Indies,  
the 17th April, 1814,  
Aged 36 years.

---



Next adjoining to the preceding :

**THOMAS JOHN REYNOLDS,**

Son of

**JOHN and ANN,**

Died 25 June, 1770,

Aged 3 years and 7 months ;

And

**THOMAS MILLES REYNOLDS,**

Another of their Sons,

Died 31st May, 1780,

Aged one year and a half;

And

**ELIZABETH REYNOLDS REYNOLDS,**

One of their Daughters,

Died 30th June, 1783,

Aged 14 years ;

And

**MARY REYNOLDS,**

Another of their Daughters, died

14th July, 1791, aged 25 Years ;



Near the door, next the little vestry:

**Jb. P. REYNOLDS, Son of**

**Fran<sup>s</sup>. RIDDELL and ANNE,**

Died 15th Feb<sup>r</sup>. 1807,

Aged 4 days.



## NEW CHANCEL.

On entering this noble chancel from the church, immediately opposite the door, a neat altar-piece presents itself; in the centre of which is a groupe of cherubims, painted in the year 1799, by the late Mr. Matthew Keymer; also, the Ten Commandments, Lord's Prayer, and the Belief, in gilt letters, by the same artist; beneath which stands the Communion table.

The front of the altar is terminated by a handsome wood railing, the pillars of which are neatly turned, and partially gilt and painted.

The floor within the rails is of tessellated black and white marble.

On each side of the entrance from the church, are affixed to the walls, tables, containing the following particulars :





**A TABLE,**  
*Of which the following is a Copy, placed against the West Wall, in the South Aisle of the Chancel.*

**MAGNA JERNEMUTHA,**  
Decimum Tertium Commune Concilium pro Burgo predicto tent' die veneris (scilicet) vicesimo, secundo die Augusti, 1707,  
*Tempore RICHARDI FERRIER, Arm' Majoris.*

ORDERED, That the publick benefactions be painted in five several Tables, and hung up in the Church, and that a Copy of them, fairly written, be kept in the Vestry, and publicly read in the afternoon after divine service, on Sunday next after the 8th day of September, every year for ever.

*The Names of such Persons as have been benefactors to the CORPORATION.*

ANNO.		£.
1558	Mrs. Catherine Rogers gave by will ..	5
1561	Mr. William Bishop gave by will ....	40
1566	Mr. John Mayhowe gave by will ....	10
1569	Mr. Reginald Turpin gave by will ....	5
1569	Mr. William Garton gave by deed the houses called the <i>Foreland Houses</i> }	
1574	The City of Norwich gave by way of benevolence .....	80
1580	Mrs. Judith Petit gave .....	5
1580	Mr. Meek gave .....	10
1587	Mr. J. Stubb gave a silver bason and ewer, to be used yearly by the Bailiffs .....	40
1589	Mr. Thomas Wood gave by will .....	
1583	Mr. Baron Flowerdew gave a piece of silver plate .....	
1595	Mr. William Say, and Catherine his wife, gave a house .....	

*ANNO.*

1638	Mr. William Southwell, of Darsham, gave £30. to be lent by the Bailiffs, without interest, to any alderman or common councilman who should happen to fall into decay .....	30
1647	Mr. Henry Davy, alderman, gave by will £30. to be lent to three poor freemen, without interest, for not exceeding two years .....	30
1647	The said Mr. H. Davy gave by will for ever for the pier .....	2
1648	Mr. George Morse gave a silver salt, twenty-five ounces .....	
1665	Mr. George Morse gave to buy a bason and ewer .....	40
1678	Mr. John Dawson gave by will £100. for the payment of £5. yearly for teaching poor children arithmetic and the mathematics ..	100

**COMMON COUNCILMEN.**

£	£		
Mr. Rowe.....	10	Mr. Doubledy ..	5
Waters .....	8	— Jos. Ward ..	5
Eaton .....	5	— Trendle .....	5
Howes .....	5	— Wilgress.....	5
Barker .....	8	— Felstead.....	6
Hill .....	4	— Goose.....	6
Cook .....	6	— Harner .....	6
Cubitt .....	6	— Winn .....	5
Parmenter .....	6	— Thrower.....	6
Richard Ward .....	8	— Cobb .....	10
Cutting, jun. ....	6	— Moulton.....	5
Thompson .....	6	— Arnold .....	5
Jeffrey Ward .....	6	— Waters .....	5
Cooper .....	7	— Bullard .....	6
Spilman .....	5	— Huntington ..	5
Smith .....	5	— England .....	6
Thompson .....	5	— Burton .....	6
Freeman .....	6	— Bradford.....	5
Kirkman.....	5	— Standly .....	5

( 53 )

On entering the south door :

S

To the Memory of

MARY,

The last survivor of five Children of

ROBERT and MARY JACKSON,

who was born at Yarmouth,

Octr the 30th, 1709,

And died universally lamented at Ipswich,

May the 21st, 1728, in the flower of her age.

Dearest to us of human kind,

Lovely in BODY and in MIND

Farewell!—With many a flowing tear,

Thy friends this MONUMENT prepare;

Little, alas! to THEE, 'tis true—

But all thy PARENTS' love can do.

————— "Solatia luctûs

Exigua Ingentis." —————

*Behind this Monument, lie the four other Children of the  
same sorrowful Parents.*

About three yards more easterly, on the same south wall, is a small white marble monument, with this inscription :

Near this Stone are interred the remains of  
ERASMUS JARY, Gent.

Who died 7th of August, 1766, at the early age of 25 :

He had long been the only hope of a widowed Mother,

He lived to become her pride and joy:

And his affectionate Wife;

(who pays this tribute to his memory)

Only knew him long enough to know his value.

---

On the west wall is a neat white marble monument, with the following inscription :

Near this place lie the remains of

ELIZABETH,

The Widow of MR. JOHN RAMEY,

(who was lost at Sea,

in the 29th year of his age, in December, 1718,)

She survived him near 40 years,

Of which

She spent the former part in the care of her only Son,  
And the latter in a course of unaffected piety and virtue.

She died 14th February, 1758, aged 64 years.

In justice and gratitude to those abilities of her mind,

And that goodness of her heart,

To which, under Providence, he is chiefly indebted

for his prosperity,

Her Son,

JOHN RAMEY, Esq.

Has caused this Monument to be erected.

At the west end, on the right hand, going into the nave of the church, on the wall, is an elegant monument of the Fuller's family of this town:

M. S.

SAMUELIS FULLER, Armigeri,  
 Qui hujus burgi bis ballivus, dein Prætor,  
 Et ad memorabilem illum, anni 1688, Conventum,  
 Multaque inde Parliamenta,  
 Missus hinc Burgensis  
 Egregius, ubique justiciæ, prudentiæ, pietatis,  
 Monumenta reliquit,  
 Ex ROSA RICARDI HUNTINGTON, Armig. filia  
 Hic juxta posita,  
 Samuelem, Elizam, Joannem, Mariam, Ricardum, Rosam,  
 Suscepit liberos:  
 In quibus Samuel ejusdem burgi Aldermanus,  
 Ricardus L. L. D. in foro admirallij advocatus generalis,  
 Et Elizabetha parentum ad latera requiescunt,  
 Obijt 19<sup>o</sup> Maij, 1721, annum agens 75<sup>m</sup>.

---

Underneath,

Parentibus Optimis,  
 Johannes filius natu secundus,  
 Regiæ Majestati nuper ad Etruscos Consul,  
 Et in primo Georgij Secundi Parliamento Senator,  
 Et Rosa filia unica superstes,  
 Marmor hoc mœrentes. f.  
 MDCCXXVIII.

---

Upon the adjoining pillar is a small alabaster monument, of exquisite workmanship, with the following inscription:

Ego  
HANNA DASSET, Virgo,  
Juxta hanc stelam dormio,  
At  
Expergefiam  
Resurgam  
In Æternu viam,  
Nam  
Redempter meus vivat.  
  
Migravi 18 die Augusti,  
Anno { Salvts, 1631,  
          { Ætatis 27.

---



At the south-east corner, on a handsome  
marble monument :

Sacred to the Memory of the  
**REV. SAMUEL COOPER, D. D.**  
Rector of Morley and Yelverton, in this County, and  
18 Years Minister of this Parish.

If, either by his Fortune or Ability,  
He in any degree benefited mankind,  
Both for the Power and the Inclination  
He was indebted to God :  
To Him therefore be the Honour  
and Glory.

Such was the inscription,  
Which, composed in the Spirit of Humility and Devotion,  
And displaying the  
Habitual temper and disposition of his Mind,  
The departed Husband and Parent left among his Papers,  
To be engraven on his Monument  
By those who survive, to lament him on Earth,  
And aspire to rejoin him in Heaven.

He died on the 7th of January, A. D. 1800,  
In the 61st year of his age,  
And lies interred, according to his own desire,  
Before the Holy Table, at which he had so often officiated,  
With all the Fervour of unaffected Piety.

**Immediately underneath the last monument is,**

**Sacred to the Memory  
of  
MARIA SUSANNA COOPER,  
Relict of the  
Rev. DR. COOPER, Minister of this Parish, and Daughter  
Of JAMES BRANSBY Esq. of Shotisham,  
In this County,  
By an heiress of the family of Paston.**

**Exemplary in every Station of life,  
And every Stage of Existence ;  
Adorned with every personal Grace,  
And gifted with every intellectual Endowment ;  
Purified and exalted by Christian Principles and Hopes,  
Animated by Christian Benevolence,  
And veiled with Christian Humility,  
She enjoyed on Earth  
The Love and Veneration of all who knew Her ;  
And in joining Her kindred Saints in heaven,  
She left the Lustre of a bright Example  
To her Family and the World.**

**She died  
At Ferney Hill, near Dursley, in the  
County of Gloucester,  
The residence of her eldest Son,  
On the the 3<sup>rd</sup> of July, A. D. 1807,  
In the 70th year of her Age.  
“ The Memory of the Just  
shall be blessed.”**

**On a small neat marble monument opposite, is**

**Sacred  
to the Memory of Mrs. MARION FRASER,  
who was lost coming to Shore,  
near this BEACH, June 16th, 1791,  
Aged 29 years.**

**She rendered herself deservedly dear  
to her family and friends  
by the uniform exercise of  
every Social and Domestic Virtue.**

**This Monument is erected  
by her Husband,  
as a tribute of regard  
for her many excellent qualities.**



**On the opposite side of the east pillar, on a  
neat marble monument :**

**In  
Memory of  
ANN, the Wife of  
WILLIAM FISHER,  
who departed this Life  
the 14th of September, 1797,  
Aged 31 years.**

**Also, the remains of  
three of their Children,  
who died in their  
Infancy.**

Under the north-east window, on a marble monument :

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF  
WILLIAM FISHER, ESQUIRE,  
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE  
THE 7<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1811, AGED 86 YEARS.  
ALSO, MARY, THE WIFE OF WILLIAM FISHER, ESQUIRE,  
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE  
THE 28<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1799,  
AGED 70 YEARS.

---

Near to the last mentioned, is inscribed on a marble monument as follows :

Sacred  
to the Memory of  
THOMAS BURTON, ESQUIRE,  
late of Bracondale Hill,  
in the County of Norfolk,  
who departed this Life  
on the 20th of April, 1805, aged Sixty-six,  
In the hope of a Blessed Resurrection ;  
and lies buried underneath.

---

On a handsome marble monument, at the north-east corner :

Sacred to the Memory of  
THO<sup>s</sup>. PITT, ESQ<sup>r</sup>.

Who served the Office of Mayor, 1776.

He administered Justice impartially,  
Was just in his Dealings,  
A kind Parent, Liberal to the Poor,  
And a good Neighbour.

He died the 4th of June, 1786,  
In the 77th Year of his Age.

Also, DORCAS, his Wife,  
Died the 16th of September, 1778, aged 66 ;  
And 16 of their Children.

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On a marble monument, on the north centre pillar :

ANTHONY TAYLOR, ESQ<sup>r</sup>.

(Son of WILLIAM and ELIZABETH TAYLOR)  
Surgeon in the Service of the E. I. Comp<sup>y</sup>.

Died at Poonah, March, 1808,  
Aged 30.

In grateful Testimony of his Duty and Affection as a Son,  
And of the Regard and Respect in which he was held  
for his inestimable Qualities  
and his professional Attainments,  
This Monument is erected by  
his widowed and afflicted  
MOTHER.

On the same pillar as the former:

Near this Place are  
interred the remains of  
**CAROLINE TAYLOR,**

Daughter of  
**WM. TAYLOR, Esq.**  
and **ELIZ<sup>th</sup>.** his Wife,  
Aged 6 Years,

Who died 28th March, 1783.

Also, the Remains of Seven other  
Of their Children, who all died  
In their Infancy.

Also, **ANDREW BRACEY TAYLOR,**  
5 years,  
Obiit June 11th, 1784.

---

On the north side, upon a marble monument,  
is as follows:

Sacred  
To the Memory of  
**ELIZABETH,** the  
Wife of  
**ROBERT WARMINGTON,**  
Who died Aug<sup>st</sup>. 28, 1799,  
Aged 65.

Also, of the above **ROBERT WARMINGTON, Esq.**  
Who died Sept<sup>r</sup>. 22<sup>nd</sup>. 1812,  
Aged 73.

To the right of the preceding, is the following  
 Latin inscription, on a handsome marble monu-  
 ment:

M. S.

THOMÆ MARTINI,

qui hujusce Municipii bis fuit Prætor:

at quod ei multo plus Honoris attulit,

insignis fuit erga Deum pietate,

hominesque benevolentia,

Hæc autem non prorsus erat Animi affectio,

nam sua bona sæpe cum egenis

larga manu communicavit;

atque aliquando ita, clam, et quasi furtim,

ut quid faceret dextra

nesciret sinistra,

Hoc præterea fas est dicere,

salvâ modestiâ

Totam per vitam ita se gessit,

ut illi, propter Virtutes,

Primas deferre

omnes uno ore consentirent

oppidani.

Obiit A. D. 1792, Ætat 90.

Unâ sepeliunter uxor ELIZABETHA

et quinque liberi.

Filius

THOMAS MARTINUS, Clericus,

pio gratoque animo

posuit.



**North-west side :**

**In Memory of  
LYDIA,  
The Wife of  
THOMAS WORLD, Esq.  
And Daughter of  
JOHN PEARSON, Esq.  
Who departed this Life,  
the 27th June, 1776,  
Aged 64 years.**

---

**North-west corner : a small marble monument,  
at the top of which, on a neat marble sarcophagus,  
is as under :**

<p><b>Born August 4<sup>th</sup>, 1758. Died 2<sup>nd</sup> February, 1811.</b></p>
---

**In Memory of  
JOHN LACON, Esq.  
Youngest Son of  
JOHN LACON, Esq.  
of Great Yarmouth,  
And of ELIZABETH his Wife,  
whose remains  
are interred near  
this Place.**



A neat monument on the south centre pillar :

In Memory  
of  
**JOHN WHITTLE,**  
of Fering,  
in the County of Essex, Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
late  
Major of the East Essex Militia,  
Who departed this Life  
the 9th of January, 1780,  
Aged 69,  
And was buried under  
this Monument  
with Military Honours.

---

On a white marble monument, on the same  
pillar :

In  
Memory of  
**ANN, the Wife of**  
**THOMAS WALL,**  
Who died April 6th, 1788,  
Aged 39 years.  
Also,  
Of the above  
**THOMAS WALL,**  
who died the 15th of April, 1813,  
Aged 72 Years.

**OLD CHANCEL.**

**On the west side of the north door of the  
cross aisle:**

**Here resteth the Body of Mr.  
THOMAS BRADFORD,  
Alderman, once Bailiff,  
and afterwards Mayor of  
this Town, who departed  
this Life, the 3<sup>rd</sup>. of July, 1703,  
Aged 74 years.**

---

A little more south upon the same wall, is a white marble monument, inscribed as follows :

Near this Marble, his Mother and other Relations,  
Are interred the remains of Sir WM. GOOCH, Bart.  
born in this Town, October 25, A. D. 1681.

He went young into the Army, and behaved gallantly  
During all Q. Anne's wars, at the end of which he married  
M<sup>rs</sup>. R. STAUNTON, of Hampton, Middx. whither he retired,  
~~and~~ But not till after he had loyally assisted in  
subduing the Rebellion in Scotland, in 1715.

In 1727, the King made him Lieut. Govr. of Virginia,  
And of Him 'twas justly (and what could be better) said,

That he was the only Governor abroad against  
whom Inhabitant or Merch<sup>t</sup>. never once complained.

In 1740, he became Col. of an American regiment,  
And was sent with them to the siege of Carthage,  
Where, tho' Providence remarkably preserved him,  
His wounds and a bad climate greatly impaired him.  
For This, and his other Services, He was advanced

To the Rank of Brigadier, and Major General ;

But these neither Encreasing his Fortunes,  
Nor restoring his health, he returned to England,

Where, after unsuccessful Journies to Bath,  
He concluded his Life December 17<sup>th</sup>, 1751.

To whose Memory his much afflicted Widow  
Has erected this Monument.



North-east corner, next the window, is a white marble monument, ornamented round the edges with black marble:

To the Memory  
of

JOHN MORRIS,  
who departed this Life, the 27th Oct. 1778,  
Aged 72 years.

Also, of  
ANN, his exemplary Wife,  
who died 22<sup>d</sup> of Oct. 1774, aged 68.

(Both lying interred under this Window,)

This Monument  
is erected as a just tribute of Filial Piety and Gratitude  
by their affectionate Grandson,

F. SAYERS.

Hark! from the Tomb the doleful sound—  
My Ears attend the Cry:  
Ye living Men, come, view the Ground,  
Where you must shortly lie.

---

A little more west, on the north wall, on a neat white marble tablet, is inscribed :

**PHILLIS, the Wife of EDMUND PRESTON, Gent.**  
died the 14th of Feb<sup>r</sup>. 1805,  
Aged 26 years.

To transmit to posterity the remembrance of departed worth, and to record the Name of One, who excelled in the practice of Piety and Virtue, and the Possession and Exercise of all those amiable qualities which peculiarly grace and exalt the Female Character, this Monument is raised as the affectionate Tribute of her afflicted Husband.

**JAMES SYMONDS PRESTON, their eldest Son,**  
Died 18th October, 1817, aged 17 years.

---

Next to the above, westward, on the same wall :

Near  
this place are  
deposited the remains of  
**HENRY SWINDEN,**  
Author of the History and Antiquities  
of  
Great Yarmouth,  
Who died the 11th of January, 1772, aged 55,  
To whose Memory  
this Marble is erected  
by  
**JOHN IVES, F. S. A.**

Further westward, is a large, handsome monument, with the following inscription :

VIR AMPLISSIMUS  
GEORGIUS ENGLANDUS MILES,  
GARIENIS HONOS ET GLORIA,  
GENTIS ENGLANDORUM NUMEROSÆ COLUMEN  
ET CVLMEN SUB HOC SILICE CONTERMINO SEPELITVR,  
QUI SIC DEO, ECCLESIAE, PATRIÆ, AMICIS VIXIT,  
VT NIHIL DE EO NISI MORTEM DOLENDUM.  
ARBITREMVR  
DIEM SUBEGIT DECRETORIVM CÆLUM INTRAVIT,  
MAJI CALEND. ANNO SAL. MDCLXXVII. ÆTAT. LXII.  
ECCE ALTERUM SEPULCHRI DOMICILIVM,  
PIENTISSIMÆ DOMINÆ ENGLANDÆ MANES,  
AD MARITI CINERES VIX FRIGESCENTES  
IAM AGGREGANTUR,  
FÆMINA RELIGIONE PRÆSTANS MORIBUS CANDIDA,  
REBUS SECUNDIS FATIGATA MAGISQVAM FASTVOSA,  
SEPTEM LIBERIS COLLACHRY MANTIBUS VALEDIXIT,  
AC IN MORTIS INSIDIAS FÆLICI FULGENS PURPVRA,  
TRIUMPHAVIT,  
ANN. AGENS LVII. A PARTV VIRG: MDCLXXVII.  
XVI IAN.

---

Underneath the above, on the same wall, on  
black marble, in relief, is

VIATOR  
ET SI PROPTERAS, SUBSISTE  
ALIQUANTISPER  
ET LEGE, ET LUGE  
VITÆ INSTABILITATEM.  
HIC EXTANT EXUVIÆ JOSEPHI ENGLANDI,  
QUI FUIT  
GEORGHII ENGLANDI MILITIS FILIUS  
NUMERO QUARTUS :  
DOMINÆ CLARÆ VANDERLANÆ BATAVÆ  
MARITUS  
IAM MILES EMERITUS ET CŒLO MARITATUS  
VIXIT ANNOS 25,  
ANTEIUIT SIUE EXTERIORA QUASI TUNICAM  
RELIQUIT ANNO 1674 30 APRILIS.  
ET  
NONDUM FATALE SCRIPTUM EXPLEUIMUS  
ECCE  
JOSEPHUM ALTERUM PRIORIS FILIUM  
UNIGENITUM POSTHUMUM  
DUORUM MENSIV SPATIO VIX INTERJECTO  
IN EADEM FOVEA TUMULATUM  
SIC ABIERUNT ILLI, SIC FESTINAMUS  
OMNES.

---

On a neat white marble monument, on the west side of the last-mentioned Latin inscription:

In memory  
Of GEORGE ENGLAND,  
Esq<sup>r</sup>. eldest Son of S<sup>r</sup>.  
GEORGE ENGLAND,  
And Dame SARAH his Wife,  
Who departed this life,  
Thirtieth of June, 1702, and  
Fifty-ninth year of his age.  
He was recorder of this town,  
And several times member of  
Parliament for the same, and  
A true Friend to that and  
The Liberty of his  
Country.

---

And on the east side:

And also of  
BENJAMIN ENGLAND,  
Esq<sup>r</sup>. third son of the said S<sup>r</sup>.  
GEORGE and Dame SARAH,  
Who died the 30th of April, 1711.  
He was several times Bailiff,  
Mayor, and Member of Parliament  
For this Town; His affection to it,  
And his Just and Generous  
Temper, were known to most,  
and will be exceeded by few.



On the wall, near the great vestry, on a small white stone tablet :

Here lieth the remains of  
**JOHN WALTER,**  
who departed this Life  
Jan<sup>y</sup>. the 4<sup>th</sup>, 1811,  
Aged 50.

---

Nearly opposite the south side of the vestry,  
is a white marble monument :

Near  
this Pillar  
is interred the remains of  
**JOHN BROWN, Gent.**  
Husband of **ELIZABETH BROWN,**  
who departed this Life the 24<sup>th</sup> of May,  
1800,  
Aged 68 Years.

To whose Memory this Monument is erected  
as a mark of Piety and Gratitude,  
by his affectionate Nephew,  
**JOHN BROWN, Chandler.**

At the bottom of this is a fanciful representation of an extinguisher, with a candle on each side; under the former are these words :

“ Death extinguishes all.”

Next westward, upon a pillar, is a beautiful  
marble monument, with this inscription :

Viator siste  
Hic Sittis est  
**JOHANNES HALL**, ad garien's ostium mercator  
Insignis Felix  
Bonus  
Morte scilicet proximâ è proprio thesauro  
Nova Antiqua  
produxit  
Hærus, Parens, Maritus  
Optimus  
Numerosâ prole  
Beatus Orbatus  
Unicâ superstite  
Fortunâ non semper æquam æquanimis pertulit  
Rebellionis faces **CAROLO SECUNDO** red.  
fæliciter extinctas  
Vidit  
Ipse etiam Pacis Bona undiq. stillantia  
Allubescente Fato, Summa Industriâ amplissimo reditu  
Compilavit  
Perduellii Hydram Centenis etiam Capitibus  
Repullulantem at Amputatam  
Civitatem Suam Seditionis pestetabescenter  
(Ut Moses alter a Pisgæ vertice) Reformandam  
Seipsum, Præturâbis antea functum  
In Fidelitatis resurgentis Honorem  
Designatum conspiciens  
expiravit  
A. D. MDCLXXXIV.

In the north-west corner of this chancel, is a chamber vestry, containing a Library of ancient books, of about two hundred volumes, but apparently of little value. In this room is a desk of singular construction, containing seven shelves; so contrived as to turn round, and present the books on any of the shelves to your hand, without displacing any of them. On the outside of the walls of this vestry are six tables, containing lists of benefactions to the Charity School. The east end is surmounted by a figure of "Charity" in the centre; and on each side, that of a "Boy and Girl" in the garb of the Charity School.

At the entrance, over the door, is as follows :

A<sup>o</sup>: Dñi. 1650,  
THOMAS FELSTEAD,

x x x x x x x x \*

Baylifes.

HENRY MOULTON,

RICHARD BETTS,

Churchwardens.

The north aisle of this chancel, in 1650, (says Swinden) "was inclosed for a meeting place for the public worship of God†; and the fitting up of

\* Here was the other bailiff's name, "WILLIAM BURTON," till the restoration of Ch. 11. when that, and other names, were ordered by government to be erased in all records and public places.

† Considering that not much more than one tenth part of the inhabitants of this town can at present be accommodated within the parish church;

two church houses at that time cost £900, and each house had a minister; he also remarks, that near the west door stands part of a large old jaw-bone of a whale; it formerly was used for a seat at the church gate, under the old guild-hall. In 1606, paid for painting it eight shillings."

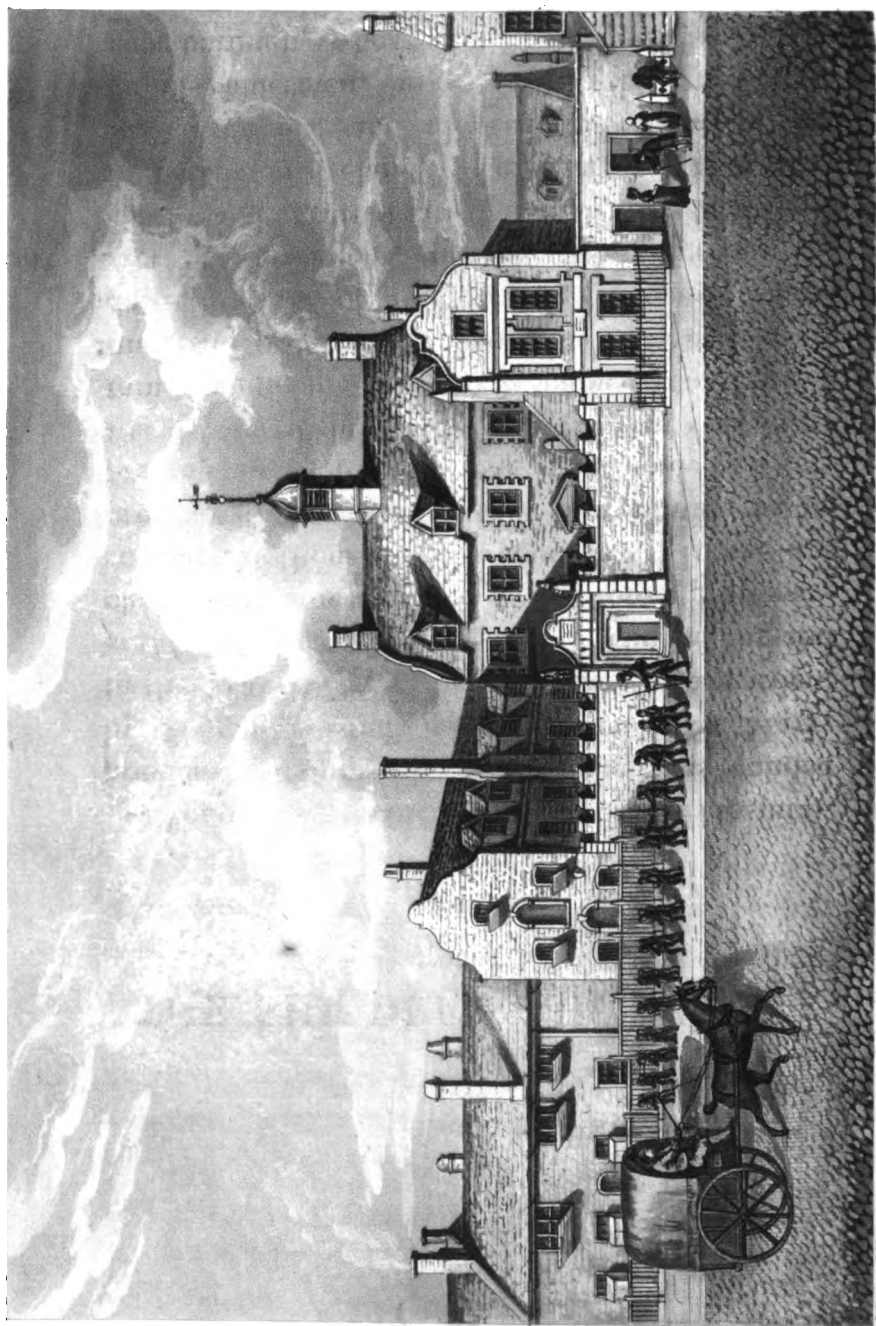
In this church there are a great many ancient stones, whereon are no inscriptions, but matrices or moulds of various forms, wherein plates of brass have been fixed. All which plates were, by an order of assembly, in 1551, delivered to the bailiffs of this town, to be sent to London to be cast into weights and measures for the use of the town.

The church-yard (being the only public burial place in Yarmouth) is necessarily spacious; and in the year 1800, another piece of ground was consecrated and added to the present yard, which altogether, including the church, contains about six acres. There was formerly a public thoroughfare from the large south gateway to the north and west stiles, which communication, however, was about ten years since very judiciously put by.

the new chancel might surely, at no very great expence, (far less at all events than building a church) be converted into a noble auxiliary chapel, in which the increasing population of this parish, if not those of Southtown, might be accommodated, upon such a plan, as the nature of so desirable an establishment (under the direction of proper persons) might require. This would also be in furtherance of the laudable views of the Society for Building and Enlarging of Churches and Chapels.

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# THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

*Designed by G. F. Stanger and published by J. P. Brown.*

## THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

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ACCORDING to ancient records, this Hospital, previous to its present establishment, was founded by Thomas Falstoff, and dedicated to St. Mary, in the year 1278; it then consisted of a warden, *eight brothers*, and *eight sisters*. The lodging and chapel have since been converted into a grammar-school, workhouse for the poor, &c. It was appropriated, however, by the Corporation to its present purpose, in the year 1654; and by a certificate, dated the first of June in that year, certain commissioners therein-named, (authorised under an order of the Council of State, bearing date the first of June, 1653, confirmed by an Act of Parliament, intituled "An Act for the speedy and effectual satisfaction of the adventurers for lands in Ireland," &c.) certified that they had examined and allowed the claim of the bailiffs, aldermen, burgesses, and commonalty of this borough, whose allotment was fallen in the

barony of Iffa and Offa, in the county of Tipperary, in the province of Munster, in Ireland; and did also certify, that one thousand three hundred and thirty-three acres, one rood, and thirteen perches of meadow and arable land, Irish measure, which amounted to two thousand one hundred and fifty-nine acres, three roods, and four perches English measure; with all the woods, barren mountains, buildings, edifices, waters, fishing, easterlings, and commons, &c. were due and of right belonging to the Corporation of this town, and their successors, for ever; and were their ascertained proportion in lieu of and for the sum of £600, subscribed and paid by Edward Owner, Esq. of this borough, for lands forfeited in Ireland, upon the late rebellion, which said £600, with all benefits and profits of the same had been granted and assigned to the Corporation, for the use of this establishment.

This Hospital was formerly called the workhouse, to which it adjoins, and the workhouse stock, was stock in fact belonging to the hospital. For several years prior to 1714, the Irish estate was in the possession of Robert Hamerton, Esq. under a demise for forty-one years, made by the Corporation to his father at £100 per annum, of which several years were then unexpired; and Mr. Hamerton, being desirous to have the premises continued in his family, proposed terms to the Corporation for the renewal of the lease; and



after several letters had passed upon the subject, a lease was granted by that body to Mr. Hamerton, dated the twenty-sixth of August, 1714, in consideration of his paying the sum of £600, as a fine or income, to hold the said estate from the first of May then last past, for the term of one thousand years, paying to the mayor, aldermen, &c. of this borough, the clear yearly rent of £100, without any deduction whatever; and also paying to the Corporation upon the first of May, 1726, the sum of £100 as an augmentation of rent of that year, and so on the further sum of £100 upon the first of May in every succeeding seventh year, during the whole term of the lease, over and above the rent of those respective years wherein the same shall be paid as aforesaid.

In the year 1678, the workhouse committee reported, that they thought the rents before-mentioned should be settled upon the workhouse down to that period.

The rents of the Irish estate, (as well as the proceeds of sundry other estates in this town, which at this time also amount to £446 per annum, added by the Corporation to the endowment), have invariably been applied for the benefit of this hospital, (formerly the workhouse,) where there are thirty boys and twenty girls now on the establishment, who are maintained, clothed, and educated on Dr. Bell's system. A fit person is

appointed as nurse, who constantly lives in the house, and occasionally takes charge of the children when requisite.

Here is also a probationary school, which was instituted by the Corporation, for seventy boys and thirty girls, in the year 1813, in which are at this time fifty-three boys and seventeen girls, who receive the same excellent education as the boarders; these are taken in at eight years of age, and remain till there is a vacancy in the boarding-school, when they are appointed. At the age of fourteen to fifteen, each child is bound to a trade, and the sum of two guineas are laid out for clothes; and at the expiration of two years a further sum of one guinea.

The present master, Mr. Samuel Crowther, resides in the house, and receives a salary of £90 per annum from the Corporation, and who appears to conduct the school in a creditable and proper manner. The hours of attendance are in the morning from nine to twelve, and in the afternoon from two till five. Prayers are regularly read daily by the master, at the opening of the school in the morning, and also previous to closing it in the evening. The revenue of the hospital has always been and still is exclusively under the management of a committee, annually appointed by the mayor: consisting of a foreman and fifteen or sixteen members chosen from the Corporation.

They admit children, place them out as apprentices and servants, have a clerk of their own who collects their rents, &c. and are a distinct body of themselves, having the entire superintendence and management of the Hospital: the committee also make agreements for renewal of leases of the lands which have from time to time been appropriated to the support of this institution; these agreements are laid before an assembly of the Corporation for their sanction, and the leases are granted by them. The foreman or president of the hospital committee, at present, is E. K. Lacon, Esq. by whose perseverance and exertions, aided by those of the committee, the best interests of of this praise-worthy establishment have been sedulously and effectually promoted: an establishment, which promises to be a lasting benefit to the poor children who are educated and provided for in it, as well as an honour to the Corporation, to whose benevolent patronage and attention it is so much indebted. The children regularly attend divine worship at the church, on Sundays, both morning and afternoon; also, upon all Saints' Days and State Holidays: and one grand object of this charitable seminary is, to train them up in the religion of the established church, and in the faith of its excellent Catechism; and, to the honor of the institution, it may with truth be asserted, that some of the best informed nautical men belonging to this port, have received their principal instruction here.

THE  
CONCERT ESTABLISHMENT.

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THE first meeting for establishing concerts in this town, was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, on Wednesday, the second of March, 1814, by about eighteen gentlemen. William Palgrave, jun. Esq. being called to the chair on that occasion, it was proposed by him to form, with their assistance, "A Musical Society," to meet at stated times during the winter, to commence annually in the third week of October, and end the second week in April. Amongst the resolutions then entered into, were the following, viz: "That the society should consist of the gentlemen, whose names shall be subscribed to certain rules, then and there laid down.

That no person be admitted a member, except by ballot, and that such election be determined by a majority of the members; and no ballot to take place, unless two-thirds of the members be present.

Each proprietor of the concert-room to have a ticket of admission for each share, to be used by himself, his wife, or any of his family.

That the Mayor of Yarmouth, for the time being, should have a ticket of admission.

Each performer shall be entitled to two tickets at £1 per annum each, to be used by his wife or any of his family.

Fifty annual subscription tickets to be issued at £1. 10s. each, to be used by the holders or their families.

Each proprietor, in addition to his admission ticket, shall be entitled to two annual tickets at £1 each, to be used by himself, or any of his family.

Each person wishing to become a subscriber, shall be proposed one week, and ballotted for the next.

That the expences shall be defrayed out of the money arising from the subscriptions, and the surplus to be appropriated to the purchase of books, instruments, &c.

The books and instruments to be the property of the members.

Any member leaving the society from inclination, or any other cause, shall forfeit his share of the property.

Each proprietor, member, or performer, shall be at liberty to introduce a friend; being a non-resident, by paying 2s. 6d. for admission.

The concerts to commence at seven o'clock; and shall be holden on Wednesday evening in every week, from the third week in October to the second week in April.

Two directors shall be chosen monthly, whose business it is to appoint the performances for each concert."

The above rules, however, have been in some respects altered, as the concerts are at this time held only once a fortnight instead of weekly, and on Thursday evenings instead of Wednesdays.

They continue to be kept up with considerable spirit, and a very fine organ was erected here about half a year after the original establishment. This instrument is much admired by musical amateurs, for its superior sweetness of tone.

The band consists of the following instruments, viz. :

Eight Violins	Two Oboes
Four Violas	Two Bassons
Two Violoncellos	Two Flutes
Two Double Basses	Two Horns
Two Clarinets	Trumpets and Drums

The leader of the band is Mr. John Eager, whose eminent abilities as a violin performer are too well known in Yarmouth and its vicinity, to need any laboured panegyric on his admirable execution upon that instrument.

Mr. Alfred Pettett, of Norwich, formerly presided at the organ and piano-forte, and who has

not unfrequently manifested very pleasing proofs of his excellent powers, particularly on the former instrument; but whose absence by indisposition, for a considerable time, has been much regretted.

The entire number of vocal and instrumental amateurs now consist of about thirty-six gentlemen.

Amongst the vocal performers, it must be acknowledged, that, as a bass singer, Mr. French stands at present unrivalled; and, indeed, from his general talent as a singer, he has rendered himself importantly useful; and confessedly ranks amongst the first in his profession, at this place, or in any other contiguous to Yarmouth.

The Concert-Room, which is of spacious dimensions, is situated at the back of the Town-House and Public Library, on the Quay. It was built expressly for the purpose to which it is now appropriated, is handsomely fitted up with a convenient orchestra, at the back of which is placed the organ, and the whole is admirably arranged for the accommodation of the company, which is generally select, and amongst whom are frequently many of the first families of respectability in the town and neighbourhood. This genteel establishment may be considered as a great acquisition to Yarmouth; and, for it, the town is certainly indebted to the active and persevering exertions of W. Palgrave, Jun. Esq., the first promoter and present patron.

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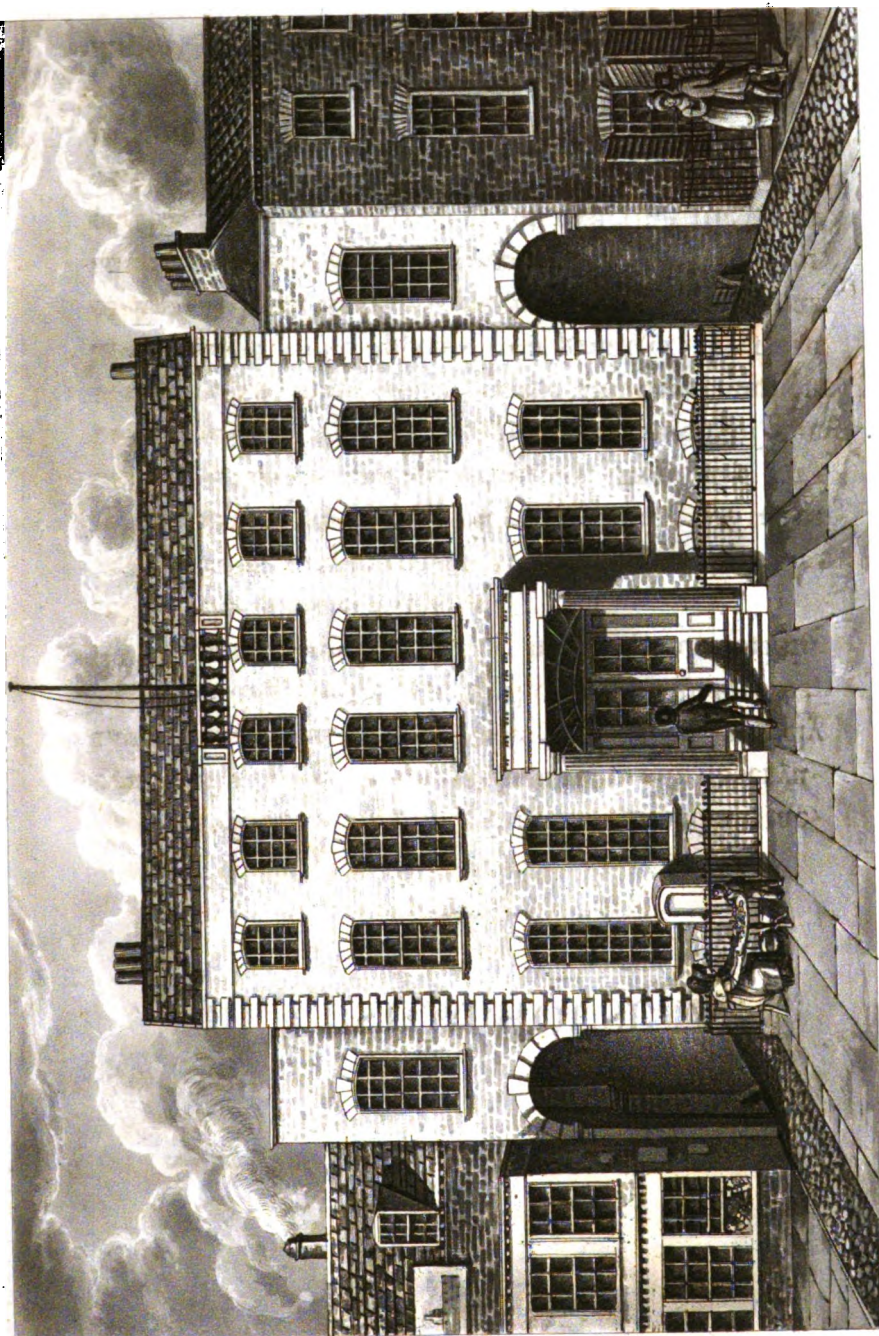
## THE CUSTOM-HOUSE, &c.

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PREVIOUSLY to going into the immediate account of what is coming next under our observation, it may not, I trust, be considered entirely uninteresting, or foreign to the subject before us, to take a brief review of the meaning and origin of the Customs in England.

There is ample reason to conclude, that the word Custom was first used to designate the taxes on importations and exportations, from the circumstance of their being the inheritance of the sovereign by immemorial usage and the common law. Lord Coke appeals to a grant of the third of Edward I. (though the record of it is lost,) as the first which ever bestowed upon the possessor of the throne the privilege of exacting the dues of Customs. But several writers have endeavoured to controvert this position, asserting that the sovereign possessed the full power of levying the impost in question, long previously to the exist-





# THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

*Designed by C. Sloman Junr. & Published by J. Preston.*



ance of a Parliament, and they are certainly borne out by the earliest historians of our own and other countries. Strabo, the Greek geographer, observes, "That the rulers of Britain burthened their subjects with heavy taxes, especially with the Customs on the importation of the Gallic trade." We have also an account of Customs imposed by King Ethelred, of his own will, in the year 979, and of the alterations in the various duties by the following sovereigns, prior to the reign of Edward I. It appears that a regular table of duties had not been agreed upon till the time of the latter monarch, in 1275, when the Customs on the exportation of the three staple commodities—*wool*, *skins*, and *leather*, were all that the crown possessed. These dues were denominated in the old records, "*Custuma antiqua sive magna*," and were demanded of every merchant, whether native or alien; in contradistinction to which were the "*Custuma parva et nova*," an impost of three-pence in the pound, exacted of foreign traders only, both on the importation and the exportation of their goods. The word *custuma* is evidently derived from the old French *coustum*, denoting toll, tribute. The privilege of levying these taxes was, in the reign of Edward I, limited to a term of years; but, in the time of Henry VI, (1425) the Parliament added to them, for the life of the king, a duty of twelve-pence in the pound, laid on all

merchandise entering into or going out of the kingdom, thence called poundage: soon after this period, till the accession of Elizabeth, the customs were farmed by individuals about the court, who paid a stated annual sum to the crown, and appropriated to themselves the amount of the duties.

The queen however took them out of the hands of Sir Thomas Smith, in 1590, and erected a suitable building (or custom house) for their collection, adding the net receipt to the other produce of revenue.

At the Restoration they were granted to the king for life, who again allowed them to be farmed; but by three several statutes, in the reigns of Anne and George I, they were made perpetual, proper officers appointed to receive them, and the clear amounts paid into the treasury: regulations which have continued in force to the present day.

Having now given a slight sketch, at least, of the etymology of the word, and of the origin of the customs, we proceed to an account of the more immediate subject before us, namely:

The present Custom-House, at this port, first opened for public business the twenty-eighth of June, 1812, consists of three stories, is a large and handsome building, and situate about the centre of the Shipping Quay.

The Entrance-Hall, or Lobby, is twenty-seven

feet long, and twelve feet wide at the front of the staircase, which consists of twenty-six steps ascending to the landing, leading to

#### THE LONG ROOM,

Which is forty-one feet in length, eighteen feet in width, and eleven feet in height. In consequence of the recent general improvements which the interior of the building has undergone, this room assumes a respectable appearance, and, from the new arrangement of the desks, &c., it is now rendered very complete and commodious for business, not only to the officers and clerks, but also to the public. It receives the light from six handsome sash windows on the west side, commanding a fine view of the Quay and Harbour.

#### THE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE

Is entered by a door at the south-west end of the above room, and is about thirteen feet and a half square; has also a passage communicating with the landing, leading to the great staircase. In the centre is placed a handsome double desk, and the south side is conveniently and methodically fitted up with closets, and various cases for official books and documents in the collector's department. It is on the same floor with the long room, and has two sash-lights fronting the Quay. This, and the adjoining room, form the whole length of the building.

**LANDING-SURVEYOR'S OFFICE**

Is below stairs, and is entered by a door to the right as soon as you enter the lobby. Its dimensions are seventeen feet by fourteen feet. Is fitted up with desks and drawers, suitable and requisite for the office, and has two handsome sash-lights fronting the Quay.

**LANDING-WAITER'S OFFICE**

Is entered to the left of the entrance hall, or lobby; is sixteen feet by fifteen feet. This is also fitted up in a suitable manner, and is convenient for business, with two sash-lights next the Quay.

**TIDE-SURVEYOR'S OFFICE**

Is to the eastward of the last-mentioned, to which you enter by a door from the lobby. It is eleven feet and a half by thirteen feet, fitted up very commodiously for the tide-surveyor's department, and has a good sash-light facing the yard.

**COAST-WAITER'S OFFICE**

Is immediately over the tide-surveyor's office, and somewhat larger. The entrance to which is by a door on the second landing of the great staircase, is commodiously fitted up, and has a good sash-light to the eastward.

## THE KING'S WAREHOUSE.

Coming down stairs, from the last-mentioned office to the next landing, where is a door to the the left, leads immediately into this warehouse, the upper department being for the security of dry goods, and two others immediately under it are fitted up with large store casks for the reception of seized spirits, capable of containing at least ten thousand gallons.

## UPPER ROOMS.

The rooms immediately over the long room and collector's office are chiefly occupied by old books and copies of official letters; besides which, are boxes made on purpose, and kept here to contain each a year's papers and documents, required annually to be preserved, by which means reference can with facility be had for a considerable number of years, to numerous accounts and other matters relating to the office. Each box has the number expressing the year to which it refers painted thereon.

At the back of the Custom-House are two spacious yards, one of which is appropriated for depositing seized boats, stores, &c. previous to exposing them to sale.

*List of the Names and Office of every Officer in  
the Custom-House.*

OFFICERS IN THE LONG ROOM.

<i>Collector</i> . . . . .	William Palgrave, Jun. Esq.
<i>Comptroller</i> . . . . .	John Preston, Esq.
<i>First Clerk to Collector and Wareh. Keeper for bonded goods .</i> }	Mr. John Ker
<i>Second Clerk to ditto .</i>	— Thomas King
<i>Third Clerk to ditto . .</i>	— Robert Welsh
<i>Fourth Clerk to ditto .</i>	— Manby Davie
<i>Clerk to Comptroller</i>	— T. W. Howes

OFFICERS BELOW STAIRS.

<i>Landing Surveyor</i> . . .	Mr. William Harbord
<i>Landing Waiters</i> . . . }	Mr. William Dick
	— John Robson
	— John Christmas
<i>Searcher</i> . . . . .	Mr. Isaac Lewis
<i>Coastwaiter</i> . . . . .	Mr. Henry Costerton
<i>Tide Surveyors</i> . . . . }	Mr. Michael Martin
	— Brightin Silvers
<i>Weigher and Locker .</i>	— William Porter

*List of Out-Door Officers.*

RIDING OFFICERS.

<i>Inspector of Riding Officers</i> . . . . . }	Mr. W. C. Boyce
<i>Riding Officers</i> . . . . }	John Callow
	John Broom



*Officers of the Water-Guard.*

## TIDEWAITERS.

William Johnson	George Giles
Robert Winn	Bennet Paul
Benjamin Waters	James Barton
William Stagg	William Swamborough
James Warren	J. L. Cockle
William Thorndick	Jos <sup>h</sup> . Pestel, <i>preferable</i>

## BOATMEN.

J. T. Clifton	William Ellett
Thomas Linder	Samuel Cooker
T. B. Evans	Paulin Brown

## WATCHMEN.

Richard Child
John Walter Douglass

## COASTWAITERS, Lowestoft.

Joseph Dixon
William West

## CRUISERS BELONGING TO THE PORT.

## THE RANGER CUTTER,

OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIVE TONS ADMEASUREMENT.

John Sayers, Esq. *Commander*  
 Mr. J. Bulland, *first Mate*  
 Mr. C. Brown, *second Mate*  
 Thirty-nine Mariners and four Boys.

The interesting circumstance of the action of this cutter with a desperate smuggler, in the year 1817, is so highly creditable to the commander, officers, and crew of the Ranger, as to claim our attention to the following account of it:

“ On the night of the nineteenth of March, 1817, after a severe action of about an hour and a half, was captured off Robin Hood's Bay, on the coast of Yorkshire, about half a mile distant from the shore, by the Ranger cutter, Capt. Sayers, a large lugger, supposed to have been the Folkstone, of Folkstone, one hundred and fifty-three tons admeasurement, armed with eleven carriage guns and small arms: during the engagement three mariners belonging to the Ranger were unfortunately killed; the first mate, two deputed and four other mariners were wounded. The crew of the lugger (with the exception of two men found dead on board after the action) made their escape in their boat.”

This prize, which was brought in here, consisted of geneva, tobacco, tea, and upwards of twelve thousand yards of foreign silk handkerchiefs, cards, &c. which, including the lugger, amounted in the whole to upwards of £13,000.

Captain Sayers, his officers, and crew, very deservedly and honourably received the thanks of the Lords of the Treasury, for their very gallant conduct upon this occasion.

#### TARTER CUTTER.

J. C. Woolnough, Esq., commander, who succeeded Christopher Claxton, Esq. a gentleman whose society was much esteemed here by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

The officers and crew consist of first and second mates, twenty-four mariners, and four boys.

Until the establishment of the undermentioned boats, there were four revenue cutters employed and paid at this port, two of which are now paid off and removed to other ports, in consequence of the late establishment of Preventive Boats, which are now stationed at

Yarmouth	Winterton
Kessingland	Happisburgh
Lowestoft	

The crew of each of these boats consists of four commissioned officers and four non-commissioned, making to each a crew of eight men; and, as far as the preventive system has been tried, it has been found of essential service to the revenue, in the prevention of smuggling. There are now five hundred and seventy-six registered ships and vessels belonging to this port, and on the average of the last three years, there were nearly ninety thousand chaldrons of coals annually entered here. The duties on imports and exports of general goods, wine, slate, and stone, and tonnage duties, are to a large amount.

From thirty to thirty-five thousand barrels of herrings, &c. are annually exported from hence to the Mediterranean; and from the various changes of shipping property, which so frequently take place, as well as the general documents daily

required, on account of the extensive foreign and coasting trade and fisheries of Yarmouth, the official business of this office, must consequently be very considerable. And here it is but justice to remark the meritorious exertions of W. Palgrave, Jun. Esq. Collector, under whose very judicious arrangements, modifications, and accurate management, for more than fifteen years, the business of the customs, at this port, has been well conducted, and acknowledged to be so, not only by many of the first merchants in Yarmouth, but also by the examining officers in London; through whose hands the numerous periodical accounts must pass from hence. In the present year, there are five hundred and nine British-built ships, and sixty-seven vessels being prizes made free, making a total of five hundred and seventy-six registered ships and vessels now belonging to Yarmouth, (exclusive of smaller craft, open fishing boats, &c.), the amount of whose tonnage per admeasurement is forty-three thousand one hundred and sixty-nine tons; and in the said ships and vessels are four thousand one hundred and twelve seamen and boys actually employed.

The following is a statement of the number of registered ships at this port for the last ten years, their total tonnage, and number of seamen employed therein ;

## STATEMENT.

YEARS.	No. of Ships.	Whether British or Foreign built.	Register Tonnage.	Men and Boys employed therein.
1810	373	British .....	25636	3306
	86	Prizes made free..	7523	
	459	.... Total .....	33159	
1811	374	British .....	26651	3301
	100	Prizes made free..	8615	
	474	.... Total .....	35266	
1812	366	British .....	25964	3316
	104	Prizes made free..	9493	
	470	.... Total .....	35457	
1813	367	British .....	25958	3512
	120	Prizes made free..	10591	
	487	.... Total .....	36549	
1814	402	British .....	28680	3793
	117	Prizes made free..	10330	
	519	.... Total .....	39010	
1815	430	British .....	30525	3958
	115	Prizes made free..	10425	
	545	.... Total .....	40950	
1816	421	British .....	30189	3733
	93	Prizes made free..	8768	
	514	.... Total .....	38957	
1817	435	British .....	31426	3718
	81	Prizes made free..	7708	
	516	.... Total .....	39134	
1818	468	British .....	34782	3807
	71	Prizes made free..	6757	
	539	.... Total .....	41539	
1819	509	British .....	36697	4112
	67	Prizes made free..	6472	
	576	.... Total .....	43169	

Also, an account of the quantities of corn, grain, meal, and flour exported to foreign parts, and sent coastwise from this port for the last ten years, ending the fifth of January, 1819.

Years	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Pease	Beans.	Flour.	Meal.	Total in Quarters
1810	35313	1737	146273	25902	9945	6362	12633	27372	—	265537
1811	18080	707	163523	43907	5326	3573	13639	23584	—	272339
1812	32835	2979	180791	54740	1786	2642	9178	45946	—	330897
1813	25176	1774	127773	40045	1652	1508	4192	31386	—	233506
1814	33601	590	154191	55570	3948	2006	6072	43148	—	299126
1815	60716	553	181101	53563	1380	541	5340	55372	331	358897
1816	48954	260	174856	72610	1897	1971	8597	54959	—	364104
1817	26148	492	128575	55682	2277	495	5109	56495	—	275273
1818	23326	423	200075	53268	20313	3407	6015	69798	—	376625
1819	14103	396	127132	78784	5810	2536	9534	75515	—	313810

The following is a statement of the gross receipt of the Customs at this port, from the year 1815 to 1818 inclusive :

1815	£59,575	6	1
1816	48,148	13	1
1817	50,408	15	3
1818	63,251	2	8

The legal rates of Stamp Duties charged at this office, upon the following documents, are as under :

Register Bonds, each .....	£1 15 6	} Including Stamp and Printing.
Change of Master.....	1 15 6	
Licence for Vessels .....	1 0 6	
Ditto for Boats.....	1 0 6	
Bonds given by Masters of Vessels trading Coastwise. }	1 0 6	
Bonds for Warehoused Goods..	1 0 6	
Ditto for Goods exported.....	1 0 6	
Plantation Bonds .....	1 15 6	
Bonds given by Masters trad- ing Foreign..... }	1 0 6	
Ditto for Mates .....	1 0 6	



#### LIST OF HOLIDAYS KEPT AT THIS CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Good Friday.

May 29. The Anniversary of the Restoration of  
of King Charles II.—1660.

June 4. The Anniversary of the Birth of our  
venerable and beloved Sovereign—  
1738.

Aug. 12. The Anniversary of the Birth of His  
Royal Highness the Prince Regent  
—1762.

Sept. 22. The Anniversary of the Coronation of  
His present Majesty—1761.

Dec. 25. Christmas Day.

## LIMITS OF THE LEGAL QUAYS.

The posts mentioned in the return made in the twenty-eighth year of King Charles II, as marking the limits of the legal quays in this port, having from length of time become decayed, so that no vestige thereof remained, and the premises opposite to which they were placed having changed owners, considerable doubt existed as to the extent of the said quays. A survey was therefore made in November, 1816, and they were ascertained to be as under:

South limit is opposite Mr. John Shelly's Row, for- merly called Mr. John Cooper's South Row.	East side of the Haven, 1836 ft. in length.	North limit is opposite the Star Tavern South Row, formerly called Mr. Nicho- las Cutting's South Row.
South limit is opposite Mr. R. Wymer's Row, for- merly called Mr. John Cooper's North Row.	Wst. side of the Haven, 1892 ft. in length.	North limit is opposite the South side of Regent-str. late Mr. S. Bream's Row, and formerly called Mr. Thomas Lucas's Row.

It is further to be observed, that cast-iron posts have been sent hither, by order of the Honourable Commissioners, which are placed on the Quays so as to describe the limits thereof.

“By the return to a commission issued in the twelfth year of King George II, for revising and reviewing the former settlements of the port of Yarmouth, and the member ports of Blackney and Cley, Woodbridge, Aldburgh, and Southwold;



and for setting down, appointing, and settling the extents, bounds, and limits of the said ports.

“ The port of Yarmouth is declared to extend and be accounted from Foulness light-house (being the south eastermost limits of the port of Blackney and Gley) along the shore to Covehithe, commonly called Cothy, in the county of Suffolk; (being the north limits of the port of Southwold) and in breadth three miles into the sea, to be measured from the low-water mark of any part of the said shore, between Foulness light-house and Covehithe, commonly called Cothy aforesaid, and any former settlement of the limits of the said port was thereby made void and disannulled.”

#### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

As an appendage to this subject, and with a view principally to shew the progressive increase in the receipt of the customs of Great Britain, it may not be improper to add, on the score of general information, that, in 1354, (Edward III) it appears by a record of exchequer, the English exports amounted to £ 294,184. 17s. 2d., and the imports to £ 38,970. 3s. 6d. money of that day. The amount of the customs on the accession of Elizabeth was £ 14,000, which she soon raised to £ 50,000; and, in the reign of James I, they were augmented to £ 190,000. The exports in 1613, (James I) were in value £ 2,487,435,

and the imports £2,141,151. The customs, just previously to the civil wars, (Charles I) produced no less than £500,000, an astonishing increase since the time of Elizabeth. From the period of the Revolution, to the opening of the late war, the balance of trade gradually improved, and, from the success of our arms in the colonies, England actually became possessed of the greater part of the commerce of Europe. The value of exported commodities has been annually increasing in an almost even ratio, and reached in the last year, 1818, the amazing and unprecedented sum of £35,3250 00.

The following is the net produce of the Customs of England, from 1815 to 1818 inclusive :

1815 . . . . .	£ 10,487,522
1816 . . . . .	8,380,721
1817 . . . . .	9,761,480
1818 . . . . .	9,996,226

By which, notwithstanding the partial defalcation of the present year 1819, it will be perceived that this branch of the revenue is gradually surmounting the transition from war to peace; and, it is hoped, that all fears will soon subside as to the future prosperity of the commercial interests of Great-Britain. A comparative view of the produce of the four years above stated, is certainly calculated to dispel the gloom, created by the

unfavourable reports of the discontented and the dissolute, who delight in irritating the minds of the commonalty, by groundless suspicions of the state of the country ; and to prove to the world, that she still holds, and will continue to hold, that lofty situation in public credit, to which she is so deservedly entitled.



## THE NEW DOCKS, &c.

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**AMONGST** the several modern establishments within the limits of this borough, none perhaps may be considered of more essential importance to the town, than those of the New Docks.

In the year 1808, a dock or basin, of sufficient capacity to contain about forty fishing boats, from thirty to fifty tons, either for security, or for the purpose of repair, was first effected here by Mr. James Lovewell, ship-builder, on his premises, in Southtown, under circumstances too, in some respects, particularly discouraging, and certainly much more difficult than would occur in the ports of Lynn or Harwich, either of which having the advantage of much superior flow of water; whereas, when a vessel is admitted into this basin, as the tide here does not generally ebb more than about two feet, the residue of the water being of the depth of nearly seven feet, is obliged to be pumped out by means of a steam-engine, which, however,

is generally effected in about forty-eight hours. The docking of vessels was intended (as it doubtless is) for an improved and much more convenient method than was heretofore pursued, of hauling up the above-mentioned boats upon the ground, and was very successful, this basin being filled with the merchants' fishing-boats of every description, immediately after its completion; and consequently, it may be presumed, first encouraged the idea of attempting to constitute docks, capable of receiving ships also.

The first dock for ships was excavated on the same proprietor's premises, in the year 1811, in which, it appears, he succeeded extremely well: it will admit vessels of one hundred and fifty tons, and is pumped out in about four hours. The first square-rigged vessel docked in Yarmouth was the brig Anson, belonging to Samuel Paget, Esq. The second dock was sunk in the year 1812, by the said Mr. Lovewell, which being also found to answer the purpose; and, in consequence of the increase of work, a third was made here, in 1814, which will contain ships of from three hundred to four hundred tons.

These docks are pumped out in about nine hours, by means of a high pressure and condensing steam-engine, assisted by a mill; and the whole concern of Mr. Lovewell's occupies an extent of ground of about an acre and a half.

As it might naturally be expected, the success of such an enterprize did not very long remain without a competitor, for, in the year 1816, Mr. Ambrose Palmer, Shipbuilder, at his premises, near the south gate, began to excavate a new dock, which is large enough to contain one ship of the admeasurement of five hundred tons, or two of smaller dimensions; and he, after encountering some few difficulties, completely succeeded, so that there now are very extensive and commodious docks for repairing ships on either side of the river, and which, it must be acknowledged, reflects the highest credit on both the proprietors for their persevering and spirited exertions.

The last-mentioned premises being nearly opposite to those of Mr. Lovewell's, the flowing and ebbing of the tide is consequently the same; but the latter is pumped out in about five hours by the same process as the former.

The importance and utility of the new docks will be denied by none, in all cases, where stranded ships and vessels happen to be got off the beach water-logged, and are intended to be repaired; as, in such instances, it is always more difficult, and certainly much more expensive, to haul them up on dry ground; for, by the new mode, the former heavy charges of hauling up, blocking, and launching, are now included in the dock dues, at the rate of from one shilling to one shilling and sixpence per

ton, upon the register admeasurement of each ship. Much praise is therefore due to the new practice of docking ships, especially those of large dimensions, in this port; but as it refers generally to repairing of small-class vessels, say from and under one hundred tons, the above-mentioned project becomes less important, as vessels of the description just stated, can (except when water-logged) always be hauled upon the ground with perfect safety and facility, and at a moderate charge, affording, what is very desirable in these times, employment to many hands. But there is another mode, peculiar to this place, by which a ship may be repaired; and, whenever it can be done, is perhaps preferable either to docking or hauling up on the ground, that is, by the simple and convenient method of what is termed "heaving down at the lighter," or, in other words, turning the keel of the ship out of the water, by means of a purchase or tackle fixed to each of the masts, communicating with a vessel called a lighter, constructed entirely for that purpose, and which can be done in all cases when a ship requires to be caulked, or having lost her keel, or got damage partially in her bottom, or requiring to be sheathed or doubled, or, in short, when wanting any repair to the lower part of the vessel, (except when shifting her floors and keelson are necessary, which in that instance

only is best done in a dock) for when a vessel is hove upon her beam ends, the seams of the planks are naturally opened and extended, and are presented to the best advantage of the workmen, whereas nearly the contrary effect and disadvantage will be produced, whenever the ship is caulked in the dock.

#### SHIP-BUILDING DOCK-YARDS.

Here are in this port eight ship-building dock-yards, at most of which are carried on an extensive line of trade. The principal builders are Jacob Preston, Esq., Isaac Preston, Esq., Mr. James Lovewell, Mr. Ambrose Palmer, and Mr. J. L. Douglas; also that of Mr. Johnson's, (a respectable ship-builder) of Lowestoft, must be included within the limits of this port.

The rage for merchant-ship building, during the whole of the year 1818, was almost unprecedented in Yarmouth, there having been nearly a hundred new ships and vessels built and launched at the different yards, in the space of twelve months.

For the honor of the builders and of the town, it must be observed, that, in general, Yarmouth-built ships stand deservedly high in the estimation of the mercantile world, especially as far as relates



to their strength and construction, whether for burthen or sailing; having also mostly a preference at a foreign market. There have lately been launched at this port several extremely handsome brigs, particularly well calculated for sailing as well as burthen, and were intended principally for the Mediterranean trade.

It is, perhaps, no less creditable then remarkable, that during the whole of the late war, very many of the best shipwrights, (indeed the strength of His Majesty's dock-yards, particularly at Deptford and Chatham) were furnished from Yarmouth, the greatest number of them being free-men of the town; and it is also but justice to the tradesmen, in general, to add, that ships of all classes and dimensions, using this place, or coming into harbour for repair, are handsomely rigged and well equipped for sea, on the best improved principles and most reasonable terms.

Owing to the several navigable rivers from Norwich, Aylsham, and Bungay having communication here, large quantities of timber, especially of oak, are constantly brought down, besides what comes by sea, and are landed at the dock-yards in this town.

The following statement will shew the annual consumption of timber, including oak, elm, and beech, for the last seven years :

Year.	Loads.	Fet.
1812 . . . . .	2593	24
1813 . . . . .	2780	27
1814 . . . . .	3900	15
1815 . . . . .	3885	30
1816 . . . . .	3100	0
1817 . . . . .	3114	27
1818 . . . . .	3025	25
Total received . . . . .	22400	28
Shipped off . . . . .	3827	27
Loads . . . . .	18573	1
Loads . . . . .	2653	0

Timber consumed  
in Yarmouth in  
seven years . . . . .  
Consumed annually  
in Yarmouth, ex-  
clusive of Fir Tim-  
ber \* . . . . .

The trade of the port and its vicinity is chiefly supplied with fir timber, deals, masts, &c. from the yards of J. Preston, Jun. Esq., Messrs. Fellows and Barth, Messrs. Tolme, and Co., Mr. James Bessey, and Mr. James Green. Here are also two very extensive wholesale iron warehouses: one the property of Messrs. Tawell and Co., of Norwich; the other Messrs. Brown and Son, of Thetford.

\* The quantity of fir timber, masts, spars, &c. imported into Yarmouth, in the year ended the fifth of January, 1819, exclusive of staves and battens, was about two thousand two hundred loads; and of deals and deal ends, &c. in the same year, five hundred and fifty-eight hundred, of one hundred and twenty to the hundred.

In taking leave of this head of shipping concerns, as connected with the port, a subject which must always be of considerable interest and importance to Great Yarmouth, it is hoped that no offence will be given by the following suggestion: as it appears an hospital has been for many years very benevolently and laudably established by the Corporation for the support of its decayed Fishermen; so also it would have afforded the author much gratification to have had it in his power to have recorded an establishment founded by the liberality of the wealthy, for the refuge and support of the POOR, AGED, AND DECAYED SHIPWRIGHTS AND CAULKERS OF YARMOUTH.

## EXCISE OFFICE.

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**THE** origin of the Excise\* in England, with which it is proposed to preface this subject, appears to have been in the year 1643. The establishment thereof may be traced to the Republican Parliament of that period; and the king, who then also held a kind of Parliament at Oxford, followed the example by imposing similar duties: before this time the term "Excise" was unknown to the nation.

This system was continued during the Protectorate of Cromwell; and on the accession of Charles II, the laws relating to Tenures in Capite and Knights' service being considered a grievance, they were abolished, and a permanent revenue, called an Excise, of four pence per barrel on beer established.

\* The word Excise appears to be derived from the Dutch *Actjje*, or Latin *Excisum*, (the cutting off a part from the whole) an assessment, custom, or tribute upon any article of consumption or commodity.

“ If for the service of the state and support of its executive government, (says Highmore,) the Revenue of Excise be necessary, it must be matter of great satisfaction to the friends of freedom, that its dictations are administered with impartiality, and its restrictions without oppression, a conclusion, justly to be presumed, from the silence of party clamour, and the rarity of applications for redress to the superior courts, in cases where the right of appeal to them is not done away. It must also be matter of great consolation to the fair trader, that his rights are regarded by the legislature with a vigilant eye, watching over and protecting them from those depredations and devices which, while they injure the public revenue, defeat and undermine the fair speculations of an upright commerce, and bidding defiance, not only to law on the one hand, but to every just principle of fair dealing on the other, set up the dark system of falsehood and chicane, aided by hostile violence or mean deception, and trample upon the equitable claims and constituted rights of mankind.”

At the first introduction of the Excise to this town, a warrant was issued by a committee, appointed by Parliament, which was directed to Mr. Henry Hardcastle and Mr. Thomas Whiting; the purport whereof was, “ that they should inquire and inform themselves of such fit persons

here, to be instructed with the business of erecting an office for the Excise, and to encourage them to go up to London to treat further with the committee about the same."

The said warrant being read at an assembly, held the eleventh of October, 1643, it was agreed that the business should be wholly left to the said two parties before-named, to treat with whom they pleased concerning the same; but Mr. Swinden, in his history of the town, observes, that the Corporation afterwards declined being concerned in the matter.

The Excise duties were first laid upon the makers and venders of beer, ale, cyder, and perry; but the Parliament, finding the duties on the above articles very beneficial to the revenue, soon after imposed them upon wine, tobacco, sugar, and a great number of commodities; and afterwards, when the nation had been accustomed to it for a series of years, declared the impost of Excise to be the most easy and indifferent levy that could be laid upon the people; and it is said to be the most economical way of taxing the subject, the charges of levying, collecting, and managing the Excise duties, being considerably less in proportion than in other branches of the revenue.

It has also been imposed on abundance of other commodities in the reign of William III., Queen Anne, and every succeeding prince. Thus British

brandy and other spirits are now excised at the distilleries; printed silks and linens at the printers; starch and hair-powder at the makers; gold and silver wire at the wire-drawers; and all plate whatever, in the hands of the vendor, who pays for a licence to sell it.

To these we may add coffee and tea, and cocoanuts from which chocolate is made, the duties on these are collected at the places of importation; all artificial wines, commonly called sweets, mead, and metheglin; paper and pasteboard first when made, and again if stained or printed; malt, vinegar, and the manufactures of glass, for all which the duty is paid by the manufacturers; hops, for which the person who gathers them is answerable; candles and soap which are paid for at the makers; malt-liquor brewed for sale, which is excised at the brewhouse; cyder and perry at the vendors; leather and skins at the tanners; and tobacco at the ports of importation.

The Excise was formerly farmed out, but is now managed by commissioners appointed by the crown, both in England and Scotland, who receive the whole product thereof, which at this time amounts to the immense revenue of about £22,300,000 per annum, which is paid regularly by the said commissioners into the Exchequer.

The first foundation of the Excise laws may fairly be said to originate in an Act of Parliament

of the twelfth of Charles II, cap. 24, to which a great number of subsequent Acts particularly refer.

THE PRESENT EXCISE-OFFICE,

At this port, is situate in Howard-street; but neither its situation nor appearance contribute much to recommend it to notice, otherwise than the purpose of its establishment as a public office.

It consists of two stories; the lower apartments are appropriated to the use of the collector and supervisor, and the upper to the permit writer and other officers.

The Collector at present is Francis Parker, Esq.; Supervisor Mr. Thomas Bennet.

The principal sources of the revenue at this place are auction sales, beer, malt, candles, leather, bricks and tiles, salt, wine, and foreign spirits; and the gross receipt of duties thereon, upon an average of three years, is nearly £100,000 per annum. Licences empowering traders to carry on their business, are also a great source of revenue.

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# THE FISHERMEN'S HOSPITAL.

Designed by C. Stanger Junr. & Published by J. P. Rogers.

## THE FISHERMEN'S HOSPITAL.

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THIS building is situate at the north part of the town, next eastward of the church trees, and was erected by the Corporation A. D. 1702. It is of a quadrangular form, and contains twenty comfortable little rooms on the ground floor, with a sleeping room over them; into each of which is admitted one old fisherman and his wife, with an allowance of two shillings per week for the summer, and two shillings and sixpence per week during the winter half year, and one chaldron of coals. The yard, which is encompassed by the buildings, forms an oblong square, is one hundred and five feet from north to south, and about sixty-nine feet from east to west. In the centre, on a square pedestal, stands a cast-lead figure of "Charity;" and in a cupola, over the inner gateway, another of "St. Peter." There were for-

merly two figures of fishermen, very well executed, standing upon the pedestals of the front gateway, but being carved in wood and decayed by time, these were taken down and removed a few years since. Government allows by a treasury warrant yearly to this hospital, the sum of one hundred and sixty pounds\*, which is paid by the collector of excise at this place, out of the beer duty, as a compensation for the duty on beer consumed in the North-Sea Fishery.

“At a Corporate assembly, holden the third of July, 1711, it was ordered, that no person be admitted into the Fishermen’s Hospital under the age of sixty years.

“That fishermen only be admitted; but, if married, their wives to accompany them.

“That if any fisherman dwelling herein become a widower, he is not to marry out of the hospital without the approbation of the committee; which is annually appointed by the Mayor, to superintend and investigate the accounts, and attend to the necessary business of the hospital, as often as required by the foreman or president of the said committee.

“That no person be suffered to lodge in any house other than such as are regularly admitted, under any pretence whatever, except a nurse for

\* This sum was originally granted by Charles II, in 1668, for the encouragement of the North Sea Fishery.

the sick, and that, not without leave of the foreman of the committee, under the penalty of losing the allowance for that week in which such lodger shall be taken in and continue to be so lodged.

“That the committee make no weekly or other payment to those who do not live and lodge in the said hospital, unless some extraordinary reason for a short non-residence be allowed by the committee. And in case any person wilfully and without leave absents himself for seven days, such person to be suspended, and liable to be discharged at the next meeting of the Mayor and Justices.

“That the outer gate be locked exactly at nine at night; and that the key of the said gate be kept by such dweller therein as the committee shall from time to time direct.”

“This hospital, from the excellent manner in which it is maintained and conducted, cannot fail to prove a most desirable and grateful asylum to the aged and decayed fishermen of this town; an institution which does honor to the Corporation, who were the charitable founders of it; and it is hoped that the public will, from time to time, by testamentary bequest or otherwise, continue to it their countenance and support.

To the left of the front gateway, upon the wall, and the names of such persons as have been benefactors to this hospital, viz.;

1703. Mr. John Fuller and Rachael his wife,  
gave in their life time £130 to build a  
gallery in the middle aisle of the Church,  
to raise £5 yearly.

1707. Mr. John Filken gave by will . . . £25

1708. Mrs. Elizabeth Blennerhasset gave in her  
life time £100 to raise £5 yearly, to  
be distributed the Eve before Christmas,  
and Easter for ever.

1709. Capt. Gabriel Milleson gave by will £10

1725. Mrs. Susanna Master gave by will . . . 20

1762. Mr. Benjamin Jolly gave by will the in-  
terest of £100 for ever.

1811. John Lacon, Esq. gave by will . £200

1811. Mr. John Boldra gave by will . . . 100

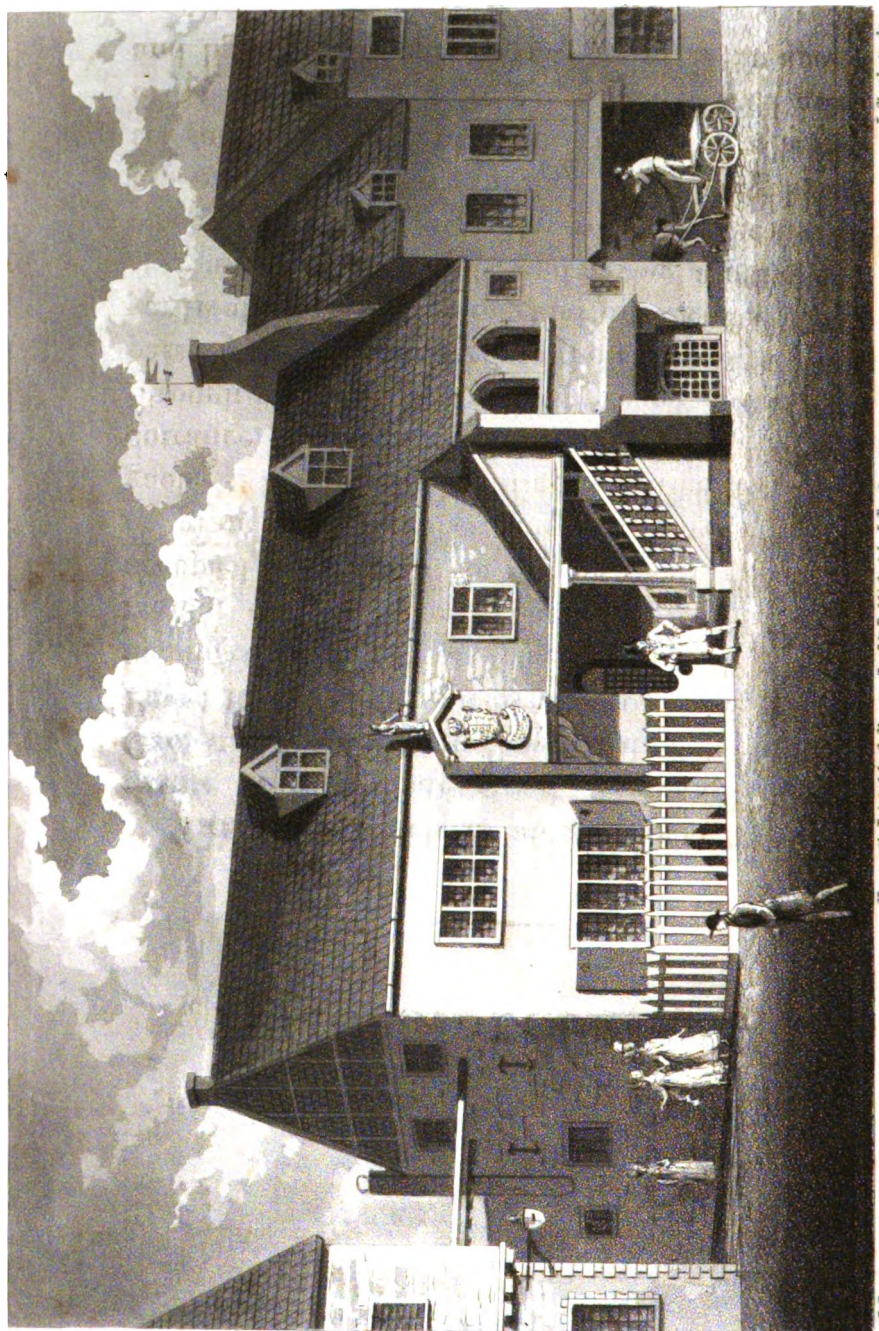
1812. Robt. Warmington, Esq. gave by will 500

1819. Miss Eleanor Wright gave by will 100









*L. Clark studio.*

*Yarmouth, Printed by C. Homan Junr. & Published by L. Preston, 1839.*

*L. Preston del.*

# THE GOAL.



## THE GAOL, COURTS, &c.

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THE Gaol, which is an ancient building, is situate in Middlegate-street, commonly called Gaol-street, opposite the lower end of the Chapel Paved Row, is much inclosed by the surrounding buildings, and its arrangement is by no means regular or convenient. The front is principally occupied by the court or tolhouse-hall, the audit or grand jury chamber, and the governor's or gaoler's lodging and sitting apartments. The entrance in the centre leads to the kitchen, through which all prisoners on being committed pass, by a door opening into the court yard: this yard is about thirty feet long and nineteen feet wide, surrounded by high walls, and having a pump and offices on one side, and a day-room for the use of prisoners on the other; the day-room, being below the surface of the yard, is descended by a ladder of ten steps, it has a fire-place, and is well aired and lighted; through the day-room is an apart-

ment called the hold, about twenty feet long by twelve feet wide, and both rooms are about sixteen feet high. Along the centre of the hold, on the floor, runs a beam, having seven iron rings fixed at certain distances from each other, to which refractory prisoners were formerly chained, but these have not been in use for many years. On one side of the hold there are four cells for male felons, each about seven feet long by four and a half feet wide, and nine feet six inches high; they are ventilated at top by means of air pipes, and a small grated window over each door; the bedding is placed on a low bedstead, (a fixture,) and consists of two blankets, a rug, and a straw mat; and besides these cells, in case of necessity, but which seldom occurs, the hold itself is used as a dormitory for male felons; adjoining the day-room is one larger cell, furnished in like manner for lodging female felons, tolerably well aired, and ventilated by a window into the court yard.

The apartments for debtors are principally above stairs, but they have a day or sitting-room on the south side of the yard.

Upstairs there are about nine beds for the master-side debtors, and three for the common debtors; and there is a room twenty-one feet by twelve appropriated to the latter class.

There is no chapel within the prison, neither is there any appointment of a chaplain nor provision

for one ; occasionally, however, the minister of the parish reads prayers to the prisoners, and on a Sunday prayer-books, bibles, and testaments are regularly distributed among the prisoners by the gaoler.

The Mayor usually visits and inspects the gaol several times during the course of his year of office.

The punishment for refractory prisoners is solitary confinement, and all felons were formerly ironed, but now only occasionally. The allowance of food per day is two pounds of whitebread (of good quality) to each felon, and one pound and a half to each debtor. The Mayor, for the time being, also allows two shillings per week to be equally divided amongst the prisoners ; and cloathing is provided in cases of necessity, at the expence of the Corporation, but otherwise the prisoners clothe themselves. There are coals found for one common fire for the use of debtors during the year ; also another common fire for the use of felons, from the twenty-ninth of September to twenty-fifth of March.

The whole of the apartments appear very clean, the ceilings and walls of the sitting-rooms being white-washed every year, and the cells and sleeping-rooms twice or oftener as may be necessary. The present gaoler is Mr. Thomas King, who has for several years discharged his trust with fidelity and propriety ; being humane and attentive to his

prisoners, at the same time keeping up a becoming discipline and subordination amongst them.

At the Sessions held the ninth of September, 1818, the Recorder, at the suggestion of the Mayor and Magistrates, recommended the grand jury to view the state of the gaol, which was accordingly done, and they made the following report:

“ The grand jury having taken into consideration the state of the gaol in this borough, and having personally inspected the same, find the arrangements of the gaol, as far as regards the gaoler's duties, are most correct and proper, and that no restraints beyond what are necessary to insure the security of the prisoners are exercised towards them.

“ That from the number of prisoners usually confined in the gaol, and the present construction of the same, it appears that no classification of the prisoners, either in respect of sex or offences, can ever or does take place, and that the present building is also sometimes in a crowded state, and for both which, as well as for other reasons, the grand jury submit that the present gaol should be enlarged, and that a new house of correction should be built contiguous; and they remark to the Recorder, that such a plan is under the serious consideration of the magistracy of the town.”

Since which it appears, that spacious premises adjoining have been purchased, by order of the

**Mayer and Magistrates in common council assembled, and there is no doubt but every desirable improvement will be proceeded with.**

**The Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, until of late years, were holden only once a year; but, probably, on account of the inconvenience arising from want of room in the gaol; as also out of humanity to the prisoners, and from the increase of Sessions business, they are now held twice a year, in April and September.**

**The Court or Sessions Hall, called the Toll-house Hall, (originally used for meetings to gather certain tolls or taxes upon fish) being situate over the gaoler's apartments and the entrance to the prison, the access to it is by a staircase in front of, but unconnected with, the gaol.**

**The hall is of convenient dimensions, and is fitted up commodiously with benches for the magistrates, seats for the counsel and attorneys, and boxes for the petit juries; there is also a gallery for the grand jury, communicating by a staircase with the grand jury chamber. This gallery was erected but a few years back and is a great improvement; as formerly the court was interrupted every time the grand jury retired, or returned to their seat, it being then in the body of the court where the petit jury now sit. There is also a room for the use of the petit juries, when retiring to deliberate on their verdicts.**

The present Recorder is Robert Alderson, Esq. of Norwich, a gentleman of high rank in his profession, and who succeeded the late worthy and respected Henry Jodrell, Esq. in 1815, being elected at a corporate assembly, holden the twenty-second day of August in that year.

Isaac Preston, Esq. Barrister, is the present Sub-steward, and was elected on the twenty-second of April last, in the place of W. Whittred, Esq. then lately deceased; and John Watson, Esq. the present Town Clerk, is Clerk of the Peace.

This court has the power of condemning and executing for capital offences; but, to the credit of the borough, there has been only one culprit executed for these forty years past, viz.—John Boulton Hannah, for the wilful murder of his wife; he was tried and convicted at the Sessions, on Friday the third of September, 1813, and was executed on the North Denes, the following Monday.

### THE ADMIRALTY COURT.

A Court of Admiralty is also held weekly (generally every Tuesday) by the Mayor, who presides as sole judge thereof; the authority for holding which, appears to have been by virtue of a charter granted to the Corporation the twenty-second of July, 1608; and the first Sessions holden at Yarmouth under this charter, for trying pirates, was on the twenty-fifth of March, in the eleventh year

of the reign of James I, when five persons, being mariners, were condemned, and three of them, viz: Thomas Jenkins, of London, Michael Muggs, of Southampton, and Edward Charter, of Newcastle; were hanged, for feloniously taking and carrying away

A Boat value .....	£2	0	0	The property of Messrs. Johnson & Cornhillson, then being in the said ship.
A Ship called the Sea-Horse..	100	0	0	
Thirty Barrels of Beer .....	12	0	0	
Twenty-two thousand Fishes, called Lampreys .....	40	0	0	
In Cash .....	30	0	0	
Six Barrels of Red Herrings ..	6	0	0	
	<u>£190 0 0</u>			

Being upon the high seas, and within the admiralty jurisdiction of this port.

This court, by virtue of the said charter, hath "cognizance, jurisdiction, faculty, and authority to hold by plaints, in the same court to be levied, all manner of pleas, suits, plaints, actions, and demands whatsoever; of all contracts, debts, covenants, trespasses, deceits and other causes, controversies, contests, offences, faults, demands, and businesses maritime whatsoever, and in any wise touching or concerning the office of Admiralty; also of all manner of things regrated, bought before or forestalled by what person or persons soever, within the port of this borough; and that the sergeants at mace of this borough, for the time being,

may do and execute all juries, panels, inquisitions, attachments, precepts, mandates, warrants, judgments, processes, and other things whatsoever necessary to be done concerning the said borough, port, road, and liberties thereof; and as in the like cases is used or ought to be done, in the High Court of Admiralty in any city, borough, or town in England."

Such is an extract from the charter, a full copy of which being inserted in Swinden's History of the town, it is unnecessary, and, indeed, beyond the intention of the present work, to enlarge further on this head, otherwise than to add, that the silver-gilt Oar, presented to the Corporation in 1744, by Samuel Killett, Esq. Alderman, (afterwards Mayor,) is at present carried in processions before the Mayor, and is the insignia of his maritime jurisdiction.

The present Registrar is Robert Cory, Esq.

The Proctors are the four Attorneys of the Borough Court.

The Marshall is Mr. Thomas King.

### THE BOROUGH COURT,

Is a Court of Record "for determining all manner of trespasses, covenants, deceits, debts, and other contracts whatsoever, arising or done within the borough aforesaid." The Mayor presides as judge, and the Court is holden weekly, and most com-



menly on a Tuesday, at the tolhouse-hall. At these weekly courts, complaints or actions are returned, appearances entered, declarations and pleas are filed, and writs of inquiry executed, and mesne process awarded; but in cases in which issue is joined between parties, the causes are tried at the annual or half-yearly Sessions before spoken of, the practice of the court assimilating, as far as circumstances will admit, with that of the Court of King's Bench.

The law formerly allowing arrests in inferior courts for debts of £5 or upwards, the practice in this court was at that time considerable, but it is now much narrowed by the repeal of that law. It is still, however, at times, much resorted to; from the promptness with which writs for the purpose of arrests can be obtained, the same being issued immediately upon affidavits of the debt being sworn before the Mayor, so that a defendant can at any time be arrested in half an hour, whereas if the plaintiff proceeded in the superior courts, a lapse of several days must necessarily take place, giving the debtor in many instances the opportunity of eluding his creditor.

The officers of the court are—

The Mayor (*pro tempore*)  
 The Recorder  
 The Sub-Steward,

There are ~~four~~ practitioners or attorneys; viz.

Mr. James Sayers		Mr. Edmund Preston
— Robert Cory, Jun.		— Samuel Tolver

And the Town-Clerk has the custody of the books and entries of the proceedings.

The subordinate officers are the serjeants at mace, who have the execution of all process.

### THE COURT OF REQUESTS.

This is a court for the recovery of small debts (under forty shillings), and was established by Act of Parliament in the year 1758. The mayor, justices, and aldermen, for the time being, and thirty persons, principal inhabitants of the borough, were by this act constituted commissioners to hear and determine all matters of debt and detinue triable therein. The court sits every Monday at the tolhouse-hall, and the proceedings are by summons to appear, upon which, or in default of appearance, the commissioners determine in a summary way, having power to make orders and to issue precepts, by way of *capias ad satisfaciendum*; or, *feri facias*, upon execution awarded to the serjeants at mace, who thereupon are empowered to take the party and carry him to the gaol, or house of correction, there to remain until order performed; but not exceeding three calendar months.

The commissioners have also power to make rules for the regulation of the court.

John Spurgeon, Esq. deceased, was the first clerk of this court, having been named and appointed by the act, and Mr. Thomas Clowes, who succeeded him, is the present clerk. The summonses are issued by the four attorneys of the borough court, but the act prohibits them, or any attorney from acting as commissioners, or speaking or appearing in court as advocates for any plaintiff or defendant, unless where themselves are parties or witnesses.

The mayor, justices, and aldermen, have, (except in one mayoralty) for several years past, declined sitting in this court.

#### JOHN AND BESS JOBLETT.

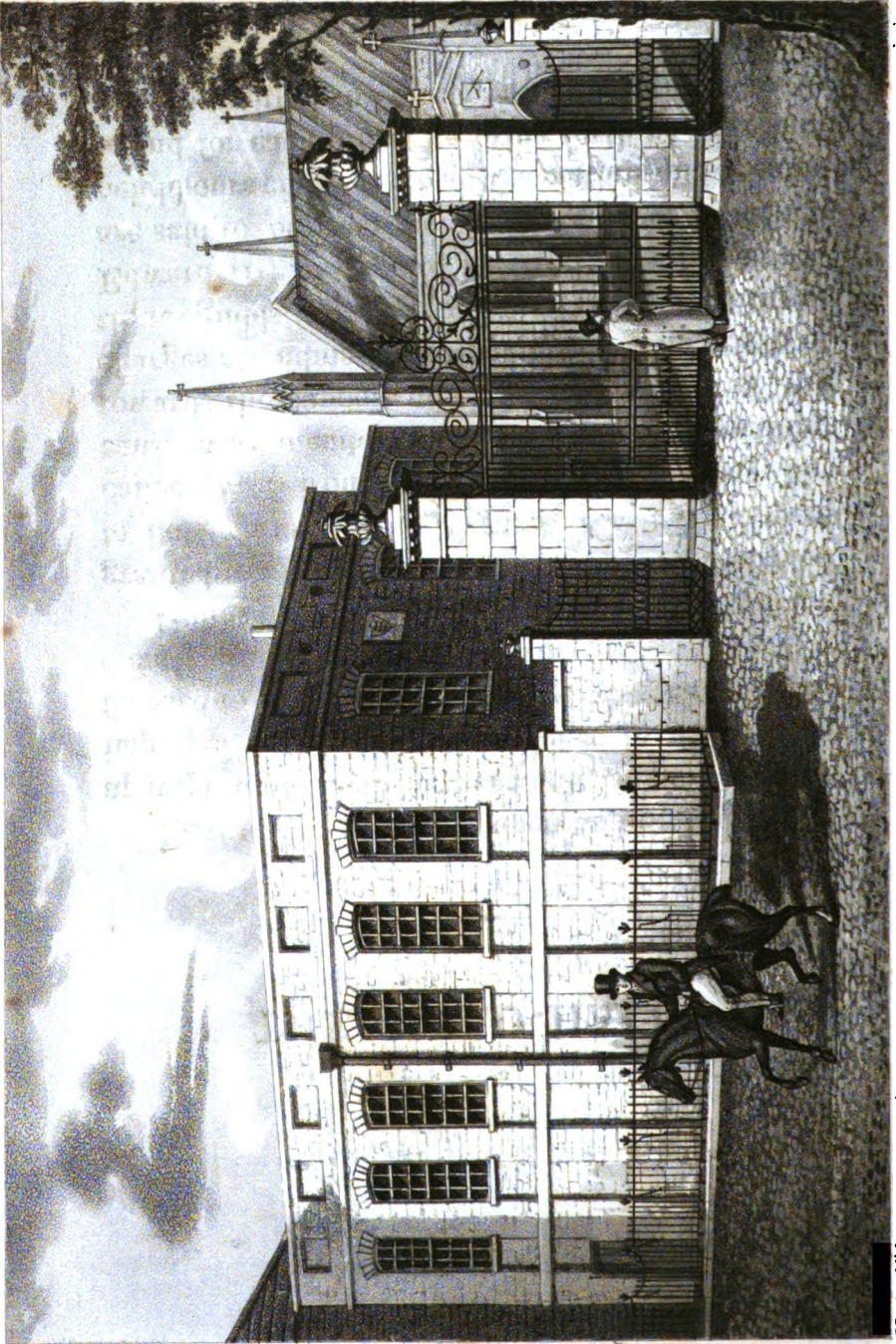
As it may possibly be amusing to some of my readers to be acquainted with the following anecdote, relating to the history of the two effigies, which were anciently as well as of late years exhibited over the gaol porch, for the diversion of the juvenile crowds who have annually pressed to see them on Michaelmas-Day, they must not be passed over unnoticed.

These persons, tradition says, were very eccentric characters: John Joblett, bachelor, and Elizabeth his sister, spinster, lived either in George-street or Charlotte-street, about the year

1720, in an extremely close manner, seldom known to receive company, or to leave home, except on Michaelmas-Day, when they constantly repaired to the guild-hall with a basket of flowers, which they strewed before the Mayor and Corporation, as they proceeded to the civic feast towards the town-hall; when they had finished that ceremony, they still continued preceding the Mayor and the procession with a large garland, and, each having hold of it, they moved forward upon "the light fantastic toe," exhibiting many diverting postures, until they arrived at the hall gate, where, having made their obsequious bow and low courtesy, the Mayor usually invited them to dine.

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**THE GUILD HALL.**

Engraving prepared by William West & Published by J. P. ...

J. P. ...

## THE GUILD-HALL.

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PREVIOUS to entering upon an account of the appropriation of the present hall, it may not be improper to introduce the subject, by a short reference to the history of the guild societies, anciently established in this town.

Guilds were originally a liberty or privilege granted to merchants, by which they were enabled to hold certain pleas of land, &c. They were called *guilds* from *ghilden* or *ghelden* to pay, because every member was to contribute something towards the support of the company, and of the charges attending their meetings. The origin of these guilds, (called in the thirty-seventh of Edward III, *Fraternite et Gilde de Merchant*), are said to be from the old Saxon law, by which neighbours entered into an association, and became bound for each other, to bring forth or seize him who committed any crime, or make satisfaction to

the injured party, for which purpose they raised money amongst themselves, and put it into a common stock, out of which a pecuniary compensation was made, according to the nature of the offence committed; but in after times many of these guilds were exempt from their pecuniary mulcts, as appears in the charter to the Burgesses of Yarmouth and other Corporations.

During the existence of these societies, there were formerly held in this town yearly, on Trinity Sunday, a solemn feast, (at least it was so termed) for the whole brotherhood and fellowship of the same, which, by the charter of King John, in the year 1207, was granted unto them by the name of " Merchants' Guild:" and every common councilman was then a brother of that society, which feast was for the most part held at the cost of four of that brotherhood successively, over whom the senior bailiff for the preceding year was nominated alderman, and at which it is said that all private quarrels and strife, &c. were heard and ended, to the glory of God, and mutual love amongst neighbours; for which cause, in the primitive church, such guilds or fraternities were by the laws both ecclesiastical and civil ordained.

Here follows an extract of the order of that ancient feast, as was agreed at an assembly, holden the eighteenth of March, 1563,



“ First, That every brother of the house, should, on the eve of the Trinity, be present in the church to hear divine service, and should pay for him and his wife two shillings and eightpence towards the charges of the feast, whether he came or not. The diet there to be as follows :

“ At their coming to church, on the eve aforesaid, a competency of spice cakes, beer, and ale to be provided for them, &c.” and the following is a copy as it stands recorded in the assembly book, the twenty-eighth of February, for that year :

“ Ordered, That the merchants’ dinner or feast, called the Trinity Brotherhood, shall be erected, and *heynd* (for such was the term then used) this present year to come, and so forth, to continue until further orders be taken.”

The names of the persons appointed for the order of the said feast, and for estimating thereof, were—

Mr. Bailiffs William Garton, Anthony Loveday, and Ralph Woolhouse.

*March the Eighteenth.*

“ *Imprimis*, Every brother to pay for hym and hys wyffe, whether they come or not, two shillings and eightpence; every brother and sister extraordinary, one shilling. If they wyl be brethrene, to pay brethrene like.”

## BILL OF FARE.

## TRINITY SUNDAY DYNNER.

Frometye	} First Course.	Capon	} Second Course.
Rost Byffe		Pyggs	
Grene Gese		Lambe	
Weale		Costard	

## SUNDAY'S SUPPER.

" Good Brothe with Boyled Mete, Rosty'd Mutton,  
Capon, Lambe, Tarts, &c."

This and other similar customs for a considerable time, annually prevailed here, but in the year 1569, when, by reason of the excessive charge, and the great disorders of the common people, it was agreed by an act of the assembly to levy certain fines upon them for the use of the town, which were paid for many years after; but at length these curious feasts and ceremonies were entirely discontinued.

There were nineteen different societies of guilds existing in this town, most of which possessed lands, tenements, stocks of money, goods, plate, &c. The several members were usually admitted to walk in public processions through the town, on particular solemnities and rejoicing days. Their alderman (for each company had one) was accountable every year to two or more auditors, for which purpose

there was kept an annual register, (called the Guild Book) of every material circumstance relating to each respective society; but these registers have long since been lost or destroyed. They had all, except the merchants' guild, their final dissolution in the thirty-seventh of Henry VIII., and the Corporation was empowered to inspect their several books and accounts, and to apply the issues and profits arising by sale of their goods and chattels to the use of St. Nicholas's church, or to the haven and fortifications of the town.

Having concisely described the nature of the above ancient institutions, we will proceed to an account of the appropriation of

#### THE PRESENT GUILD-HALL,

Which is situated at the entrance of the church-yard, and was erected by the Corporation in the year 1723. It is a building rather of modern appearance, and consists of two apartments, the public assembly-room and private council-room; the former is handsomely fitted up with benches for the Mayor and Corporation, and is of spacious dimensions. It is here that the town chest is placed, wherein are deposited all the charters, seals, &c. relating to the town, and in this room the two grand assemblies of the Corporation are annually held; one on the Friday next before Good Friday, (commonly called Black Friday) on which

occasion all the annual public accounts, relative to the Corporation revenue, are finally audited, and the balances thereof audibly read over in open court.

The Committee of the Hutch also attend in this hall, when required to seal leases, bonds, &c. with St. Nicholas's seal, and to perform all other duties of their office.

The other grand assembly held here is that on the Decollation of St. John, the twenty-ninth of August, being the day annually appointed for the election of the new Mayor, &c.

On this occasion, the Mayor for the time being, with as many of the corporate body as happen to be present, (for all absent members are by law liable to a fine) together with the Town Clerk, proceed to the election of a Mayor and other officers for the ensuing year, in the following singular manner, as prescribed by charter :

Tickets with the names of twenty-four of the common-council, if so many are present, and who are eligible to be drawn, (not having been on the inquest the preceding year) are provided by the Town Clerk ; but if the number of the common-council present are insufficient, in this case the inquest is then made up of freemen of the town there present, each of whom are nominated by the Mayor and Justices in rotation, till they make up (in addition to the common-councilmen) the

number of twenty-four. Four hats are then presented to the Mayor, into each of which six of the said tickets are put, and the hats placed near him. A young child is next selected and stands on the table to draw the tickets, the Mayor holding out the hats, and the child drawing three tickets one by one out of each hat, and delivers the same to the Mayor, who announces the name of each person so drawn, until he makes up the number of the twelve persons who form the inquest, and the person whose name is on the ticket first drawn is the foreman, whose duty it is principally to conduct the mode of further proceedings. The inquest so formed proceed to take the following oath, which is administered to them by the Town Clerk :

OATH OF THE ELECTORS OF THE MAYOR  
AND OTHER OFFICERS.

“ You shall well, and indifferently, according to your duty, and according to the charters of the Corporation of the Borough of Great Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk, and the usages and ordinances thereof, make choice of one of the best and most discreet men, being one of the aldermen of the said Corporation, to exercise and occupy the office of Mayor, of, and within the said borough, and the limits and precincts of the same for one year, from Michaelmas next coming. And you shall

choose and make like true and indifferent election of all other officers, (to wit) a vestry, to consist of four aldermen and three common councilmen, of whom the churchwardens to be two; and also of one chamberlain, two churchwardens, two muragers, two collectors of the fishing doles, four auditors, and sixteen tellers of herrings; and you shall not fail thus to do, not leaving for fear, fraud, collusion, or favour of any person; you shall not reveal or disclose any speeches between any of you of this inquest, touching the said elections, which are to be concealed."

*So help you God.*

The ceremonies being thus far duly performed agreeably to charter, the assembly adjourns, leaving the inquest to proceed in their duty. It is to be observed, that nine out of the twelve must be agreed in their verdict for the election of each, and every officer; and until this verdict is so obtained, the inquest is locked up, and the hall put in charge of the serjeants at mace, and neither fire, candle, meat, nor drink can be granted or allowed on any pretence whatever, the proper officers being first sworn for that purpose. The verdict being fully agreed upon previous to the liberation of the inquest, a letter is addressed by the foreman to the Mayor, acquainting him of their choice; to which an answer being returned, the Mayor elect (if the

accepts) fixes a time to come to the hall with the Mayor, &c. to receive the verdict and declare his acceptance of the office, who then formally takes his seat, after which the Corporation, accompanied by the inquest, proceed to the house of the new elect, to congratulate him on his honours, and to partake of refreshments usually provided on the occasion. It is worthy of observation, that party spirit has been known to run so high in this borough, that the inquest has been incarcerated six successive days and nights before any verdict was agreed upon, under the severe restrictions above described.

The other apartment of this building yet to be mentioned is the private council-room, occasionally used by the Mayor, especially on Sundays and scarlet days, to receive the Corporation previous to going to church; and where, on Michaelmas-Day, the magistrates, after the ceremony of swearing in the new Mayor, always retire, for the purpose of dismantling the old Mayor, and investing the new one with the honorary distinction of the gold chain: and where also the Deputy Mayor and two Coroners are then and there sworn into office; this being done, the magistrates return into the assembly room, when the chamberlains, water-bailiff, serjeants at mace, and constables are sworn into office. In the year 1734, in order to distinguish the chief magistrate of this town by a particular

badge of honour, a subscription was entered into, with which was purchased a gold chain and an appendant medal, having the arms of the Corporation on one side, and a ship under sail on the reverse, to be worn by every Mayor of this Corporation during his mayoralty for ever. The whole cost £166. but the medal was ordered to be sold the twenty-fifth of November, 1746, to purchase an additional length of chain with the money.

On Sundays, and all state holidays, are borne by the proper officers in attendance before the Mayor, two handsomely silver gilt maces, a sword in a scabbard carried by the sword-bearer, and a silver gilt oar, presented to the Corporation in 1744, as before described in page 128; and this regalia has been justly admired for its grand and elegant appearance. The town band of music, with silk colours displaying the town arms, &c. occasionally precede the municipal processions.

The candidates for representing the town in Parliament are nominated in this hall; and if the election is not immediately determined by a shew of hands, they repair to temporary booths in the Market-place, where the poll-books are opened, and on the closing thereof, the election of the members are declared in this hall by the Mayor, who is the returning officer.



In 1809, an order of assembly was made, with directions for the chamberlain to cause to be erected the new iron palisades on the south side of this hall, which are but lately completed; they have a neat and very ornamental appearance.

The following bequests and gifts to the Corporation are annually disposed of on the first Monday after Lady-Day.

By the will of Mrs. Catherine Rogers, the sum of £100 was bequeathed in the year 1556, to the bailiffs (now the Mayor) of this town and three justices, towards the relief of young merchants and other inhabitants of Yarmouth, which is continued to be lent out agreeably to the said will, to such persons as may be approved of by the Mayor and Magistrates, without interest, on giving approved security.

Mr. Henry Drury and Mr. John Southwell, each bequeathed the sum of £30 to be placed out in like manner. The said Mrs. Rogers's gift to forty poor people of 13s. 4d., is annually distributed here in pence; also Mrs. Packer's gift of £1. 10s. is annually distributed by the magistrates at their discretion.

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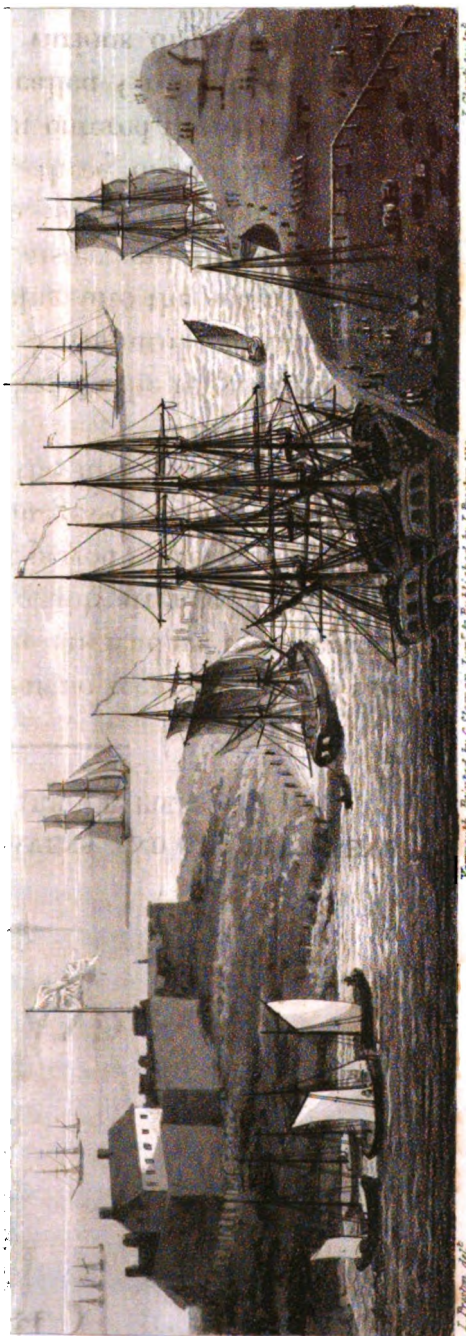
## HARBOUR AND FORT.

ACCOUNT OF THE SEVEN HAVENS, AND OF THE PRESENT  
STATE OF THE HARBOUR, PIERS, &c.

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**THOUGH** there appear no records prior to the reign of Edward III. that can lead us to ascertain the difficulties which probably attended Yarmouth Haven, previous to that period ; it may reasonably be supposed, that the burgesses had frequently to encounter them, from the first foundation of the port.

We find, however, that, in the reign of the said Edward, there were at Yarmouth two havens at one time ; the one issuing into the main sea between Yarmouth and Caister, and the other passing betwixt Yarmouth and Gorleston, towards Corton, under the cliff, three or four miles south of Yarmouth, before it entered the ocean. The former of which was called Grub's Haven, and was always, in spite of various disputes about the



**FORT and MOUTH of the YARE.**

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right of it, by the inhabitants of Caister and Yarmouth, reputed to be the boundary between the liberties of Yarmouth and Caister.

After the channel commonly then called Grub's Haven, was rendered unnavigable by the sea, and the rivers could not disembogue themselves into the ocean there, but were obliged to divert their course into the south channel, which advanced by degrees far to the south of the town of Yarmouth, and having as it then appeared so long a neck that many sands were formed therein, especially between the tenth and twentieth year of the said Edward III, which were so dangerous to navigation, that few ships of burthen could safely enter in or go out; this put an immediate stop to the trade of the town; and became a detriment not only to Yarmouth, but to the whole country adjoining, whereupon the bailiffs and other inhabitants petitioned the said king, in the twentieth year of his reign, for liberty to cut out the haven nearer to Yarmouth, almost opposite to Corton, and this request was immediately granted. This haven, at a considerable expence, continued the space of twenty-six years; but the condition thereof, in the latter end of the said reign, had become so unfavourable, that ships laden could not enter, but were obliged to discharge their cargoes in Kirkley Roads, on account of which, the owners of the said ships refusing to pay the

ancient customs due to Yarmouth, and the great advantage thereby accruing to Lowestoft; the burgesses applied to the king to have Kirkley Roads united to Yarmouth Haven; and in the forty-sixth of the said king, a charter thereupon was granted for uniting Kirkley Roads to the liberties of Yarmouth.

In the sixteenth year of the reign of Richard I, it also appears that the burgesses of this town were obliged to petition a second time to the king for another haven, to be made in a place near to Yarmouth, which appears to have been in a line from the north end of Gorleston over the Denes, the place where the foot ferry now is.

This petition was also granted, as appears by letters patent, for making a new haven in the place aforesaid, bearing date the fourteenth day of May, in the sixteenth year of the reign of Richard I. but in sixteen years after, in 1408, viz. the tenth of Henry IV, the aforesaid haven could no longer be preserved navigable; and, therefore, the burgesses became a third time petitioners to the king for liberty to make another haven, near to a place then known by the name of Newton Cross, which was also granted; and Parliament voted  $\text{£}100$  per annum during the term of five years successively.

This haven continued at a great expence for about a century; but before the expiration of the

term, the charges thereof became so insupportable, that the burgesses were obliged to apply to King Henry VI. in the thirty-first year of his reign, for further aid; who granted them a remittance of fifty marks, parcel of their fee farm, for the term of six years; but the trading part of the town becoming impoverished at this time, partly by reason of the great expences constantly levied upon the inhabitants for the support of the said haven, many of them emigrated to other places for a livelihood; and Edward IV. not only continued that release of fifty marks for ten years, with exemptions from other contributions; but in the tenth year of his reign, granted them two thousand marks, with other additional support towards the haven, for the further term of ten years. And in the twenty-second of his reign, he granted them another release of the fifty marks for twenty years following. In 1484, the first of Richard III. a rate was laid upon all shipping entering and going out of the port, for the service of the haven, and King Henry VII. by several letters patent, which were renewed every three years, granted considerable indulgences in favour of the harbour. In the seventeenth year of Henry VII. the burgesses again petitioned the king for further relief, who was pleased to remit them fifty marks for five years; but that not being sufficient, about the twenty-

fourth of his reign, in the year 1508, the burgesses, &c. were obliged the fourth time to petition the king for liberty to cut out the mouth of the haven much nearer the town than the former, and this plan, with certain gratuities from the king, and the exertions of the merchants, they maintained for twenty years following. But the haven then also decaying, and the inhabitants by their continued cost and expenses, being again overburthened, they were obliged the fifth time to petition the king for licence to cut another haven in or near the place where it now is. This haven, according to Manship, cost the town about £1500, and was executed under the direction of the master of Mettingham College, "a man in those days considered very expert in water-works;" but storms prevailing, the mouth of that haven also, which had cost great sums of money, was thereby choked and stopped up, and they were now quite unable to continue any longer so insupportable an expense. In order, therefore, to effect a sixth haven, it was agreed, in the second year of the reign of Edward VI, in 1548, that the money, plate, ornaments, and robes, &c. belonging to St. Nicholas's church, should be disposed of, in order to contribute to that necessary purpose. These, together with the rents of houses belonging to the church, the disposal of the bells in the steeple, and the



voluntary contributions of the inhabitants of **Par-**  
**mouth, Norwich, &c.** raised a supply together of  
**£1818. 9s. 7d.** This sum was partly collected  
 in 1549, the same year in which Kett and his  
 rebel party made an insurrection in Norfolk. Hav-  
 ing obtained the king's permission, the burgesses  
 then began to cut the sixth haven over the Denes,  
 about a quarter of a mile from the south gate of the  
 town; (the trench of which was filled up in the  
 year 1815, in order to level the Denes, and to give  
 employment to the labouring poor.) For the more  
 effectual carrying on of this work, King Edward,  
 by his letters patent, dated the ninth of January,  
 in the second year of his reign, gave the burgesses  
 a commission to take up carts, carriages, labourers,  
 workmen, and all other things necessary for the  
 execution of it. The principal director on this  
 occasion was one Mr. Thompson, a skilful engi-  
 neer, "whom (says Swinden) King Edward vi.  
 highly favoured, and rewarded for his services at  
 the pier of Dover." On the sixteenth of January,  
 1549, after a solemn procession of the townsmen,  
 and a sermon preached before them by Sir John  
 Bland, then minister of St. Nicholas's church,  
 imploring God's blessing on their labours, the  
 work was begun, in which were employed a hun-  
 dred men every day. Their enterprize, however,  
 was not long proceeded in without interruption,  
 for a party of Kett's adherents advanced to the

town, and not meeting with such encouragement and favour from the inhabitants as they expected, destroyed all the materials provided for the completion of the haven works, and in the night villainously destroyed all their former works, which obliged the workmen to throw down their tools, fly to arms, and, with the magistrates of the town, to keep watch and defend the town against the rioters, hence the work was suspended for that year. Notwithstanding, in the following year they renewed their operations, preparing ships and costly engines for casting out the water, which sprung up very fast; but their work proceeding very slowly, and having expended all their stock, they had again recourse to their old plan of petitioning relief from government: and in this year their engineer Mr. Thompson died, which was one of their principal causes, as they conceived, of miscarriage in the accomplishment of their work.

The next year, however, they began again; and so continued from year to year for eight successive years; when, after so many trials unsuccessfully made, it was found, by too dear experience, never to be made a place convenient for the purpose intended; therefore they desisted from proceeding any further therein, and in the year 1557, the old haven was stopped up, after it had continued from its original making about eight years. In this situation things remained till the

eighth of January, 1559, when it was agreed to make another attempt, and to cut a seventh haven in the place where it had been thirty years before, and where it now is. The charges of making new havens and repairing old ones, in the space of sixty-four years, from 1549 to 1613, appear to have amounted to  $\text{£} 39652. 18s. 4d.$  which was considered an enormous sum at that time. We might go on with a much longer detail of the numerous difficulties and great expences which the haven has cost the town annually, from the period last mentioned up to the present hour; but, having taken a general review of the several attempts which from time to time have been made to secure and maintain the mouth of the several havens, and having ascertained the chief object in view, namely, that the seventh haven above mentioned is where the mouth of the harbour is at present, we will take leave of more distant periods, and pursue the subject, by giving

A GENERAL ACCOUNT OF THE MORE RECENT AND  
PRESENT ACTUAL STATE OF THE  
HAVEN, PIERS, AND BAR.

Yarmouth bar and mouth of the haven have been, and they probably ever will be, a subject in some degree requiring the skill of the engineer, and as likely also to continue to be attended with very considerable annual expence to the town and

adjoining counties; notwithstanding, much improvement is anticipated in due time, under the able directions and instructions of J. Reanie, Esq. who has been lately recommended and introduced to the commissioners, in consequence of his eminent abilities, skill, and experience in the management of bar-harbours, and who, in 1818, ordered an accurate survey and drawing of the haven to be taken by Mr. Hamilton Fulton, a surveyor, under his immediate superintendence; and the workmen are at this moment proceeding under his orders with that part of the work of the pier, called the Brush, the object of which seems to be to cut off in a material degree an angle, in order to increase the velocity of the tide, intending by its operation (we may suppose) to scour the channel of the harbour; but the choaking up or clearing away of the sand on Yarmouth bar is always more or less affected by the winds, for whenever they are blowing at east, with a fresh breeze, for any length of time, the bar, experience has shewn, is invariably bad; and ships, even of small draught of water, have at such times not unfrequently great difficulty in getting out or in, especially in the spring of the year, when the winds have continued easterly for nearly two months successively, so as to act as a complete embargo upon the trade for weeks together; but, as soon as the wind shifts round to the westward, and continue, to blow fresh for a few

days off the land, the sand as rapidly clears away, and in a little time there begins to be from nine to ten feet water again upon the bar, at a moderate spring tide.

The north pier has been suffered to go to ruin for several years past, although it was let down contrary to the opinion of many, and indeed seafaring people, whom, however, we will not vouch to be of sufficient competency to judge of the propriety of the measure.

The favorite scheme of the late able engineer, Mr. Jessop, (and surely it is men like him whose opinions are best to be relied on) was to keep up and maintain the south pier, and the same idea seems to be entertained by Mr. Rennie, as appears by that gentleman's intelligent and recent report to the commissioners, wherein he states,

“With regard to a north pier, shut up with split piles, I am of opinion that, in place of improving the entrance of the harbour and lowering the bar, it would be attended with the opposite effect. I believe, (says he) it is allowed by every one who has considered the subject, that the setting or flowing tide has more effect in occasioning the bar than that of the ebb-tide, for when the current sets in from the north, the sand in the channel along the shore is agitated, and by the indraught of tide up the haven and through the gateway, there is a division in the current, at which

division a settlement takes place which forms the bar; that in easterly and south-easterly winds, this settlement of sand and gravel is greater than with any other winds. If they blow strong the bar is raised higher, but it is carried nearer the pier head, and consequently the water from the haven cuts through it, and in a short time makes a tolerably good entrance; but if these winds are moderate and of long duration, the bar becomes wider, and then the water from the haven is not sufficiently powerful to force its way in one channel through it, but divides into several channels, each of which is shallow. When, (continues he) I was at Yarmouth last month, a shingle bank lay about north-east from the pier head, and divided the water from the haven into two channels; this bank was about a foot above the level of low-water, so that at high-water there was not much above four feet on it; the water on the bar itself, which lies about fifty or sixty yards without the pier, was about five feet, so that, with a five-foot flow, there were ten feet on it. If a north pier were to be built and closed with split piles, no doubt the whole of the water from the haven would be united in one stream, and its effects on the bar would be greater. Ships coming into the harbour would have the benefit of putting out a hawser and warping into the harbour, provided there was a sufficient depth of water; but this I fear would

not be the case, because the north pier would stop the sand coming from the north with the flowing tide; and, having no back water to scour it away, would lodge behind it, and form dry land more to seaward, so that the shore north of the haven's mouth would become more extended than it now is; and as the tide would be turned off by this pier, a part of the sand and gravel over and above what it could stop, would lodge on the bar; thus, instead of diminishing the bar in size, it would increase to a greater breadth, which the water from the haven would not be able to remove: other evils would attend a north pier, namely, that of preventing the flowing tide from entering the haven so freely as it now does, and consequently there would be a less rise of tide in it, and vessels making for the harbour, with the flood, would be cast off by the current, and carried past the mouth of the harbour behind the south pier, which, indeed, happens sometimes in its present state, notwithstanding the south pier lies open to receive it, and turns the current up the haven. On the whole, therefore, I am decidedly of opinion, that a north pier, shut up with split piles, would prove highly injurious to the harbour. Something, however, is wanted, not only to confine the current coming from the haven to one channel, but also to assist ships in getting into the harbour, and this I would propose to be done in the following manner, viz. :

To make a low pier or jetty of split piles, whose head should not be higher than the level of quarter flood, but perhaps a little lower will answer the purpose; on this jetty a certain number of dolphins should be placed, the height of which should not be less than four feet above the highest spring tides; on the heads of these dolphins, a scaffolding of strong planks, supported by cills, well braced and framed, should be laid, so that they would form a complete platform, the same as if it were a regular pier. On the exterior end or head of this platform, and, indeed, on each of the dolphins, if necessary, proper capstans might be placed to assist vessels in getting into the haven. By an open jetty or pier of this sort, very little interruption would be given to the flood tide, and what interruption it did give, would, in a great measure, be compensated by the current from the haven being kept in one channel during the last quarter of ebb and first quarter of flood, by which such gravel banks as I have already described would be prevented from rising to the extent they now do; vessels entering the harbour would have the benefit of the indraught of tide, nearly to the extent they now have, and, by the capstans on this north jetty, they would have all the advantage which a north pier could give in making fast their hawsers to it, and being warped into the harbour. The expence of this work would be



much less than a pier, shut up by split piles. It would possess all the advantages with a few of its defects, and it may be raised or lowered a little at a moderate expence, should it be found advisable on trial to do so."

The length of the south pier is one thousand eight hundred feet, and its breadth twenty-four feet; it is all formed by piles of various lengths\*, chiefly composed of the choicest oak timber that the adjacent counties could produce: and the vast consumption of that valuable article for many years at this place, has been the means of thinning the two counties of Norfolk and Suffolk of thousands of its handsomest and most stately oaks. The space between the piles underneath the planks of the pier is principally filled up with chalk and marl, of which many thousand tons have been supplied from the river Thames, and some brought down the neighbouring rivers for the same purpose. About three hundred loads of oak timber, and about as many feet of Memel fir timber are consumed at the pier every year, which, with other materials and labour, amount nearly to £5000

\* The method of driving piles here is by means of a wooden machine, upon which works an iron bell, of at least twelve cwt.; this is hoisted up by a rope from the head of the machine, and leads to a wheel erected on the shore, to which two horses are fixed; by this means the bell is hoisted to a discretionary height, when a proper person who attends pulls a trigger, by doing which the bell falls with its full weight upon the head of the pile, and each blow is repeated by a similar process.

annual expence. The whole length of that part called the Brush, is one thousand six hundred and seventy feet, which, like the pier, ranges with the side of the river as far as it goes, and is also completely formed by piles and planks.

The estimate for forming the intended new works, to improve this part of the pier, for the length of two hundred and ten feet next the river, which is proposed as the chief work of the present year, amounts to £6881. 1s. 3d.

Towards the outer end of the south pier are placed three crabs and four capstans, all of which are used in their turns, for the assistance of ships getting out and into the harbour.

The pier-master, under whose daily orders the workmen proceed, and by whom they are employed and paid weekly, is Thomas Watson, Esq. of this town, who has ably and very satisfactorily conducted the business of the pier head for more than twenty-seven years.

The sub-engineer is Mr. John Crane, who succeeded the late Mr. Druery in that situation. Both of the above offices are in the appointment of the Corporation.

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## A TABLE

Of the flow of Water in Yarmouth Haven, made by order of the Port Master, at the suggestion of John Rennie, Esq. Engineer, from the nineteenth of September, 1818, to the nineteenth of October of the same year inclusive, and taken with a view to the intended improvements of the Channel.

Moon's Age.	1818.	Flow of Water at						Winds at the time mentioned.
	Day of the Month.	Pier Head.		The Bridge.		Bough Flats.		
Days		Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	
19	Sept. 19	4 ..	10	2 ..	3	1 ..	3	SW.
20	20	5 ..	0	2 ..	3	1 ..	5	SBE.
21	21	3 ..	7	1 ..	11	1 ..	1	S&SBE.
22	22	3 ..	5	1 ..	3	0 ..	11	SBW.
23	23	2 ..	3	1 ..	3	0 ..	9	SWBS.
24	24	2 ..	10	1 ..	9	1 ..	1	EBStoNE.
25	25	3 ..	3	1 ..	6	1 ..	1	SSW.
26	26	4 ..	4	1 ..	9	0 ..	10	StoW.
27	27	3 ..	11	1 ..	11	1 ..	0	SBW.
28	28	5 ..	1	2 ..	6	1 ..	6	SSE.
29	29	5 ..	7	2 ..	6	1 ..	6	SE.
New	30	6 ..	0	2 ..	9	1 ..	6	ESE.
1	1	6 ..	0	2 ..	10	1 ..	11	SSE.
2	2	6 ..	1	2 ..	8	1 ..	9	SEBS to S by E.
3	3	5 ..	6	2 ..	10	1 ..	5	SWBS.
4	4	6 ..	1	2 ..	10	1 ..	10	SW.
5	5	5 ..	7	2 ..	9	1 ..	8	WSW.
6	6	4 ..	11	2 ..	3	1 ..	6	WBS.
7	7	4 ..	3	2 ..	0	1 ..	5	NE to W.
8	8	3 ..	9	1 ..	10	1 ..	3	NNE.
9	9	4 ..	4	2 ..	1	1 ..	4	SW.
10	10	4 ..	10	2 ..	4	1 ..	0	SW by W.
11	11	5 ..	11	2 ..	8	1 ..	7	SSW.
12	12	5 ..	8	2 ..	3	1 ..	5	S by W to WSW.
13	13	6 ..	5	2 ..	10	1 ..	9	SSW.
14	14	7 ..	4	3 ..	1	1 ..	9	SSE.
15	15	5 ..	10	2 ..	4	1 ..	7	SW to S.
16	16	6 ..	7	2 ..	10	1 ..	9	WSW.
17	17	5 ..	8	2 ..	10	1 ..	9	SSE.
18	18	5 ..	1	2 ..	9	1 ..	5	SSE.
19	19	4 ..	6	2 ..	9	1 ..	5	SE.

NOTE.—It should be observed, that during the whole of the above period, the wind did not prevail long from the North or NW., therefore some allowance may be made for this, and the average flow throughout the year, may be reckoned somewhat higher than would be found on an average of the above statement.

Before finally quitting the subject of the harbour, it must not be omitted to mention a very curiously-contrived engine, which has for a long time been occasionally in use here :

It is a vessel well constructed for the purpose it was intended, and which was built by order of the Corporation about twenty-six years since, at a considerable expence, for the sole purpose of deepthning the channel of the harbour, and is termed the " Didelling Engine." The machinery of which is so constructed, that two horses can work in the same manner as a horse mill ; by this process, eight iron baskets are set to work, which occasionally scrape the bed of the river to a discretional depth, and which raise the mud with surprising facility, and, as soon as raised, each basket empties itself into keels or craft, which are laid alongside as receptacles for the same ; one of the keels in this employ is intended to carry about thirty tons weight, which is generally delivered to it in the course of forty minutes ; and this engine commonly takes up from the bottom of the river two hundred and twenty tons daily, and works at an expence of about £50 per week.

Mr. Rennie, who is at this time employed in the intended plans of improving the harbour, has suggested the propriety of building a new engine for the above purpose ; his plan, it is said, is a steam-engine, which by his mode of operation,

would raise nearly double the quantity of soil or mud in the same time as the present one, at not much more then the same rate of expence, otherwise than the first purchase.

### FORT.

On the verge of the north bank of the river, opposite to the south pier, stands the fort, which is of a mural construction, and its situation is well adapted to command the mouth of the Yare.

Upon a square stone in the wall, upon the north side, appears 1653, the year in which this fortification is supposed to have been built; it is mounted with six twenty-four-pounders and four six-pounders, and although this fort has not been in use for many years, it is kept up in proper repair, and in neat order.

There are also besides upon the Denes, next the beach, three batteries, mounted with thirty-two-pounders, first erected during the American war, to defend the town from privateers, which at that time infested the coast, and they are still kept up under the order of the Board of Ordnance.



## LANCASTERIAN SCHOOL.

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**THIS** establishment is now designated the **Auxiliary British Free School Society**, for the purpose of supporting a school within this district, and for co-operating with the **British and Foreign School Society**, in promoting the cause of universal education; it is situated on an airy spot upon the Denes, by the south side of the road leading from the Chapel Gates to the Bath-House. This building was first erected in 1813, and established at Midsummer in that year; the original cost of which, including slates and stationary articles for the school, amounted to the sum of £ 655. 12s. 5d. and is supported by voluntary aid.

The leading rules of this seminary appear to be as follows :—

1.—This school is instituted to educate three hundred boys.

2.—The school shall be open to persons of every religious denomination. No catechism peculiar to any

religious sect shall be taught herein; and the general reading lessons shall consist entirely of extracts from the Holy Scriptures.

3.—The parents or friends of every boy admitted here shall engage, that their child shall attend twice every Sunday, at such place of religious worship as they may prefer, under the superintendence of such persons as may be appointed by the committee.

4.—All persons subscribing one guinea per annum, or five guineas or upwards, at one time, shall be members of this society.

5.—All subscribers of half-a-guinea per annum, or of five guineas at one time, shall be entitled to have one boy constantly in the school, and so in proportion for any larger sum.

6.—All absent subscribers may nominate boys by proxy.

7.—No boys shall be admitted until they have entered their seventh year.

8.—The business of this society shall be conducted by a treasurer, vice-treasurer, secretary, and a committee of twenty-one other members.

9.—The committee shall meet always on the first Monday in each calendar month, who are empowered to fill up such vacancies as may have occurred, and also for making such regulations as may appear to them to be necessary for the better government of the school.

10.—The master of the school shall be chosen at a general meeting of the members.

11.—A general meeting of the members shall be annually held on such a day between Midsummer and

Michaelmas as the committee shall appoint, to adjust the proceedings and accounts of the year.

12.—No person to be considered a member, until he has been a subscriber six calendar months.

13.—All subscriptions shall become due on the twenty-fourth of June in each year; and no member shall be entitled to a vote, at a general meeting, to nominate boys, during such time as his subscription is in arrear.

The present treasurer is Sir Edmund Lacon, Bart.

Vice-treasurer, Mr. Samuel Barber.

Secretary, Mr. Robinson.

There are at this time one hundred and ninety boys in the school, which appears to be regularly and well conducted by Mr. Thomas Hammond, the present master.

Subscriptions and donations are received at either of the banks in this town.

The school is open every day, except Saturdays and Sundays, and the usual holidays.

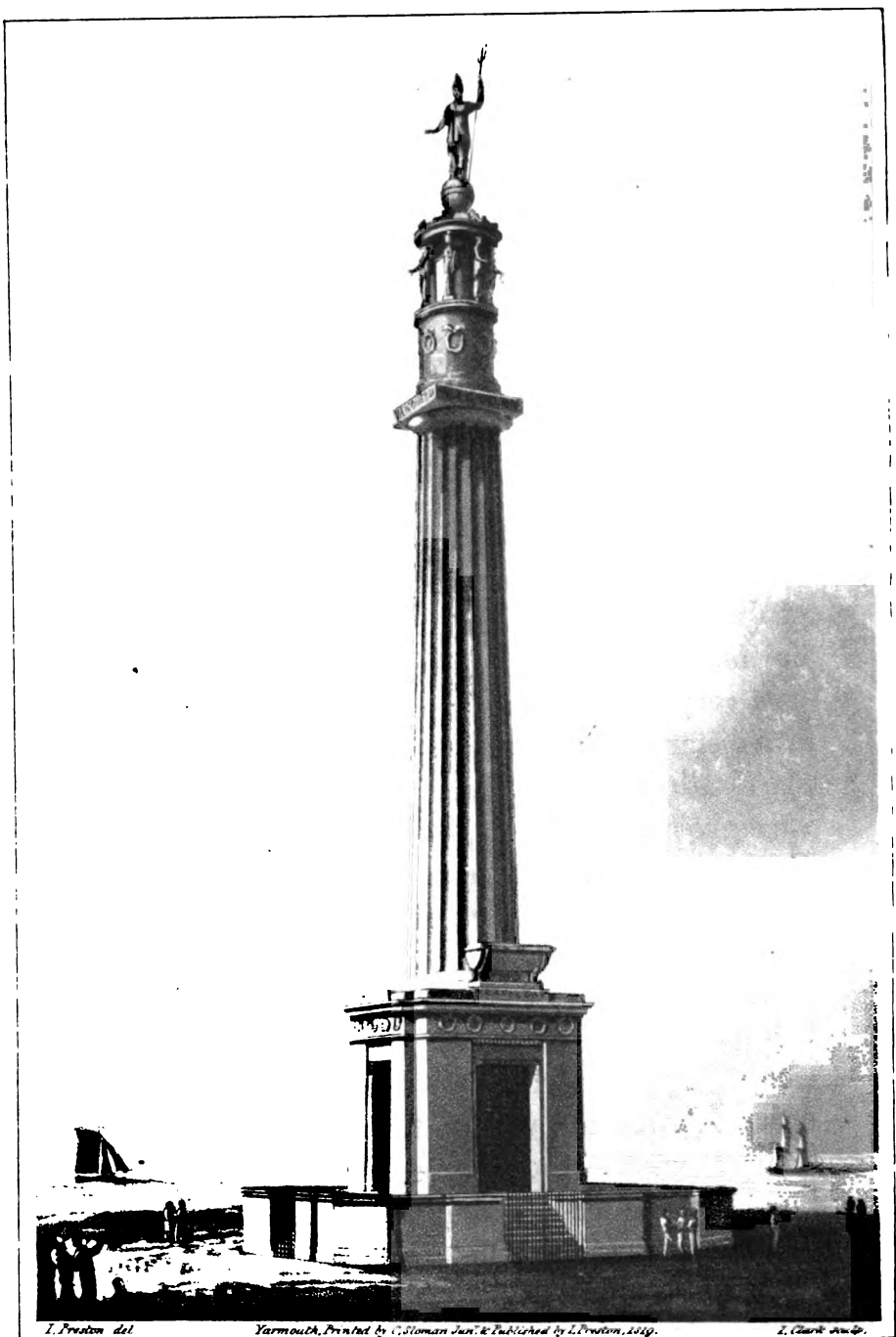
The hours are from nine till twelve, and from two till five.

However various have been the sentiments entertained (especially of late years) by intelligent and sensible men, on the subject of educating the lower classes of society, it is indispensable to add, that the highest credit is due to the founders and patrons of this institution, for their good and benevolent intentions.

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NELSON'S COLUMN.

## NELSON'S MONUMENT,

OR

### NORFOLK NAVAL PILLAR,

**ERECTED** to the memory of that great hero whose name it bears, has occupied the attention of many of the first characters in this county, as to its plan, but much more as to a proper situation, and it is now very advantageously placed upon the Denes, at a distance of a little more than half a mile from the South Gate, and nearly in the centre of the race-ground, where it is an emulating object to British seamen, who are daily passing and repassing the Roads within its view.

The first stone was laid on the fifteenth day of August, 1817 ; this ceremony drew together an immense concourse of people. The procession set out from the town-hall in the following order:—The band of the East Norfolk Militia, a detachment of the twenty-first regiment of the line, four sailors bearing flags, about seventy freemasons wearing the respective insignia and

decorations of that fraternity; naval and military officers in full-dress uniforms, the town band and colours, the Mayor and Corporation in their robes, preceded by the regalia, attended by the Recorder; the sub-steward, and several of the clergy. The model of the monument, borne by sailors, was followed by the Honourable Colonel Wodehouse, Edmund Wodehouse, Esq. M.P., E. K. Lacon, Esq. M.P., Major Mason, the Mayor of Norwich, John Harvey, Esq. &c.

The Yarmouth Yeomanry Cavalry paraded on each side, and the children of the public schools closed the procession. On its arrival at the spot, selected to record the valour of the Norfolk Hero, the effect was so striking, as will long remain in the memories of the thousands who saw it. The stand dug up for the foundation served as a bank on all sides, except the entrance; and on the east side a commodious stand was filled with an elegant groupe of ladies, forming on the whole a complete amphitheatre.

The brethren of the freemasons lodges, and the detachment of the twenty-first regiment were arranged at the edge of the hollow, within the railing which kept off the populace.

The Hon. Colonel Wodehouse then read an appropriate Latin inscription, engraved on copper, which was deposited in the foundation, and was

little differing from that now on the west side of the column. H. Francis, Esq. the secretary, in an aperture made for the purpose in the top of the stone, deposited a variety of gold and silver coins of his present Majesty; when another stone of the same dimensions was placed thereon, and both being clamped together, were raised by means of a tackle by the sailors in attendance, "Rule Britannia" was then sung with great feeling by the company. The mass was then let down and bedded, and on a signal being given, a cannon was fired at the instant, placed at a short distance from the foundation. Three-times-three were then shouted by the surrounding populace. Mr. Recorder Alderson addressed Colonel Wodehouse in an appropriate speech, to which the colonel made a suitable reply. The ceremony being ended, the procession returned in the same order as it went.

To finish with *eclat* a day so deeply interesting to the feelings of Englishmen, the mayor, Isaac Preston, Jun. Esq. gave an elegant ball at the town-hall, the same evening, to upwards of three hundred and fifty persons of rank and respectability.

This beautiful slated stone pillar is of the Grecian Doric order; and as every thing relative to so considerable a structure cannot fail to interest, we subjoin the principal admeasurements, viz.

	Feet	In.		Feet	In.
Britannia . . . .	13	. 8	Socle . . . . .	2	. 0
Ball . . . . .	4	. 8	Blockading Course	1	. 0
Roof and Cornice	4	. 2	Basement . . . .	24	. 6
Caryatides . . .	7	. 0	Terrace . . . . .	8	. 0
Podium . . . . .	8	. 0			
Capital . . . . .	6	. 0	Total Height	144	. 0
Shaft . . . . .	65	. 0			

	Feet.	Inches.
Width of terrace, measured across the centre	50	. 0
Width of basement . . . . .	24	. 6
Lower diameter of column . . . . .	12	. 10
Upper ditto . . . . .	10	. 0
Interior ditto . . . . .	7	. 0

Two hundred and seventeen steps.

On the square of the capital are the names of the ships, on board which the late gallant admiral gained his victories, viz.:

Vanguard		Elephant
Captain		Victory

And on the four sides, at the summit of the basement, are inscribed the names of the four principal battles:

Abovkir		Copenhagen
St. Vincent		Trafalgar

Upon the west side of the pedestal, is the following elegant Latin inscription:

**HORAT. DOM. NELSON.**

Quem, acerrimum præ cæteris in militiâ navali propugnatorem,

**BRITANNIA**

Dum vixit, studiis et honoribus,

Amissum, luctu prosequebatur,

Quem, triumphis in omni regione insignitum,

Ob consiliorum constantiam et indomitum fortitudinis ardorem,

**OMNIS TERRARUM**

Univerſus reformidabat.

**NELSONUM illum NORFOLCIA**

Suam esse natalibus, et honestâ prorsapiâ, et pueritiæ institutione,

Suum ingenio, moribus, animo gloriatur.

Tanti nominis Famam

Ære et saxo perenniorem futuram,

Concives Norfolciences, sumptibus collatis

Columnâ extractâ commemorare voluerunt.

Natus MDCCLVIII.

Militiam obiit MDCCCLXXI.

Centies fere Quinquagies pugnam cum hostibus commisit

Victor, inter multa, Aboukiræ Aug. MDCCXCVIII.

Hafniæ Apr. MDCCCi.

Trafalgaræ Oct. MDCCCv.

Quod supremum tot præclare gestorum facinus

Patriæ funestâ, sibi dulci et decora

Morte consecravit.

TRANSLATION.

**HORATIO LORD NELSON,**

Whom, as his bravest champion,  
Britain, whilst he lived, most sedulously honoured ;  
And, when he fell, bewailed :  
With triumphs in every clime,  
Distinguished for the vigour of his designs,  
Not less than the dauntless warmth of his courage,  
The terror of the world.  
That Nelsen, by birth, lineage, and education,  
By mind, by manners, and by disposition,  
Norfolk proudly boasts her own.  
The renown of such a name, than brass or stone  
More lasting,  
His Norfolk fellow-countrymen have,  
By this monument, erected at their joint expence,  
Attempted to record.  
He was born in the year 1758,  
Entered the navy, 1771,  
And was in nearly 150 engagements :  
He gained, amongst other victories,  
That of Aboukir, in August, 1798 ;  
Of Copenhagen, in April, 1801 ;  
Of Trafalgar, in October, 1805 ;  
Which last of his splendid achievements,  
He crowned with his death—  
An event as distressing to his country, as it was  
Honourable and welcome to himself.



Upon the east side of the pedestal is the following English inscription :

THE  
FIRST STONE OF THIS MONUMENT WAS LAID ON THE  
15TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1817,  
IN THE  
MAYORALTY OF ISAAC PRESTON, JUN. ESQ.  
BY  
THE HON. COL. JOHN WODEHOUSE,  
CHAIRMAN  
OF THE  
SUB-COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO CARRY THIS WORK INTO  
EXECUTION.  
W. WILKIN, M. A. ARCHITECT.

---

*Members of the Sub-Committee.*

THE HON. COLONEL JOHN WODEHOUSE, CHAIRMAN.  
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ORFORD.  
THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD SUFFIELD,  
SIR JACOB ASTLEY, BART. M. P.  
SIR WILLIAM HOSTE, BART.  
THOMAS WILLIAM COKE, ESQ. M. P.  
EDMUND KNOWLES LACON, ESQ. M. P.  
WILLIAM SMITH, ESQ. M. P.  
EDMOND WODEHOUSE, ESQ. M. P.  
HENRY FRANCIS, SECRETARY.

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On the north side is—

FRANCIS BRAIDWOOD, CONTRACTOR.  
ARCHIBALD SWINTON, FOREMAN.

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On the south side—

JOHN WALKER, MASTER MASON.  
THOMAS SUTTON, SUPERINTENDENT.

The figure of Britannia, which has a noble appearance, was placed on the top of this monument in July, 1819, and from that period we may date its completion, except the sarcophagus and proposed iron palisades, which are yet wanted, in order to give the whole (if possible) a more finished appearance, there being at present only a temporary wood paling erected round the building.

A cottage contiguous is also in contemplation to be erected for a sailor to reside in, and to shew the monument: one who has fought under the banners of the immortal hero is intended to be selected.

The plan and excellent workmanship of this fine column, is allowed by connoisseurs to reflect infinite credit on the architect, contractor, and builder.

It is a structure which, for taste and execution, eclipses every other modern piece of architecture in the neighbourhood, is truly honourable to the native county of that great hero, whose memory it is gratefully intended to perpetuate, and may with propriety be acknowledged at once the pride and justly-boasted ornament of Yarmouth.

Before taking final leave of this subject, there is a circumstance which the author is desirous (though with much regret) to record here, and the reader will perhaps have already anticipated him in the recollection of the melancholy event of the death of Mr. Thomas Sutton, late superin-

tendent of the works, and surveyor to the Corporation; who, but with two eager steps, advancing to the top of the stairs on Tuesday, the first of June, 1819, and whilst in the act of directing, by his over-persevering hand, the workmen in the first projection of the scaffold, by which to raise the figure on its summit, he complained of a giddiness, was seized with a spasm, and instantly expired.

He was possessed of great mathematical and mechanical knowledge, and though somewhat stiff in opinion, was a very honest, upright-minded man. The excellent workmanship of this pillar he was always most eager to enlarge upon and to praise; his income was very small, but he was contented and proudly independent; he has left a void in his sphere of life, which it will be difficult to supply, and will long be remembered with regard by those who employed or knew him.

#### NOTICE TO SEAMEN.

This monument is a noted and very useful sea-mark upon this part of the coast, and when brought on a line with a single white house (formerly called "Squire Burnesses House," ) which shews itself between the toll-gate and Gorleston, is a leading sea-mark for ships coming in at St. Nicholas's Gateway. It is also a leading mark for vessels in at the Cockle Gateway, when brought in contact with a long barn, conspicuously seen at sea next to the southward of Gorleston town.

## THE POST-OFFICE

Is within a small distance from the south entrance of the Market-place, though from its being in a row, is certainly by no means the most eligible situation for a public office.

The post-master is Mr. Thomas Seaman, who has regularly conducted this office for about thirty years. It is but very lately that the hour of arrival of the mail would admit of affording a convenient or even sufficient time to answer a letter by the return of post; but through the active exertions of several gentlemen, that inconvenience has been remedied, as the mail now arrives at about twelve at noon, and sets out at three in the afternoon; thus affording a very considerable accommodation, and often much advantage to the commercial interests of the town.

The north post sets off from the post-office daily, at half-past eleven in the morning, and returns at about four in the afternoon.

No letter can be put into the office later than eleven for the north post, without paying an additional penny; nor later than half past two for the south or London post, without paying two-pence.

The revenue produced at this office to government, annually amounts to about £5000.

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## THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

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THIS establishment commenced in the year 1802, by a society of merchants and tradesmen, who began by subscribing for shares at five guineas each, and then purchasing the stock of a book society, which was at that time four hundred volumes; the annual subscriptions being settled at one guinea, as the subscribers increased the original tickets were divided, and the fixed price now is two pounds twelve shillings and sixpence. The annual subscription remaining the same.

At the commencement of this establishment a private room was hired; but the Corporation, in the year 1808, granted the subscribers a lease for fifty years of a large and convenient room over the Water-bailiff's Office, fronting the Quay, where the stock now amounts to upwards of three thousand well-chosen volumes, and the number of subscribers at this time is one hundred and twenty.

It might perhaps have been expected, that a town of the magnitude and opulence of Yarmouth, would have produced a greater number of subscribers than already mentioned, nor can the deficiency be attributed to any prevailing dislike of erudition or even to party spirit, as some would be prone to

imagine ; for, by the account of Mr. P. Forster, the librarian, nothing can be more unjust than to class the society with any party, and the greatest care is taken not to suffer any political tracts, or controversial divinity to form any part of the collection. Any subscriber has a right to propose a book, which he names in a note addressed to the committee, and deposits the same in a box, but does not sign his name to it. The committee consist of fourteen gentlemen ; one half the number are chosen at the annual meeting of the subscribers, and remain in office two years.

The second Monday in every month the different nominations of books are taken from the box and laid before the committee, the chairman then reads over the notes and takes the opinion of the gentlemen present, and the majority decides either the order or rejection of the book proposed ; the transactions of the month are then laid on the table for public inspection, as no names are signed to the notes put into the box, no individual can be offended at supposing any partiality in the orders given for books ; and it may not be improper to suggest, that an establishment, so truly honourable to the town, is deserving of the most liberal encouragement.

There are besides three book clubs in Yarmouth, which are supported by the gentlemen of the town and its vicinity.

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## YARMOUTH RACES

MAY be said to owe their origin, in a very material degree, to the following circumstance:—In the year 1810, during the stay of the Berkshire Militia here, some of the officers happened to have two or three private racing matches upon the Denes, which were conducted with much spirit; this induced a few active individuals to meet for the purpose of having, if possible, annual races, and who, much to the credit of their exertions, immediately set on foot a subscription, which was patronized by E. K. Lacon, Esq. (who has ever been active in promoting the interests of Yarmouth) as well as by several gentlemen of the borough; a committee was in consequence formed, when the following bill of fare was issued:

### YARMOUTH RACES, 1810.

To be run for, on the South Denes, on Thursday, the twentieth of September, the gentleman's purse of £50. mile heats, which was run for by six horses, and won by Mr. Harbord's Patriot. Same day, a sweepstakes of five guineas each, with twenty guineas added.

▲ ▲

Honey race—five guineas to the winner, and a saddle to the second

TWENTY-FIRST OF SEPTEMBER, 1810.

On Friday, the second day, the town purse of £50. A sweepstakes of five guineas, and twenty guineas added, for horses, not thorough bred; to be rode by gentlemen.

A silver cup, presented by Captain Lacon, to be run for by horses belonging to the members of the Yarmouth Yeomanry Cavalry; to be rode by members—mile heats

N. BACON, Esa.

A. UPCHER, Esa.

CAPTAIN MANBY,

} *Stewards.*

The amount of the subscriptions raised at the commencement was £267. 10s.

Such was the spirited manner in which the races were first introduced to Yarmouth. They have been ever since annually supported with undiminished ardour, and there is little doubt but every endeavour will be used to bring down good horses, having been lately encouraged by liberal subscriptions; and it is confidently anticipated that these races, honoured as they have been by the countenance of several noblemen, (particularly by the Lord Lieutenant of the county) will long continue a pleasing source of amusement to the lovers of the turf, as well as a lasting benefit and credit to the town.



The spot which has been allotted for the race-ground forms a delightful plain, nearly two miles in length, bounded on one side by the sea, and on the other by the river Yare. The soil so readily absorbs the heaviest showers, that, almost immediately on their ceasing, every one may walk here without experiencing the slightest inconvenience.

The races are now generally fixed the latter part of August, and the ground is allowed to be one of the most beautiful courses ever beheld, drawing together the most respectable families of all the neighbouring districts.

Handsome dinners are always provided at the principal inns during the race week; balls, plays, breakfasts, and many other public amusements open at this gay time, and hold out irresistible attraction to the votaries of pleasure and festivity.

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THE  
**SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY**  
**FOR GIRLS**

WAS founded in this town by a committee of ladies, in the year 1810, for the educating and clothing of eighty poor girls, and is supported by voluntary contributions.

This laudable establishment cost about £700, of which £450 was raised by subscription, and the remaining £250 borrowed on the security of the building; £25, part of the £250, have been paid off, and a further part of £25 is expected to be paid this year.

The mistress has a salary of £30 per annum, in addition to living rent free in a house adjoining the school.

The annual expence, including salary and interest on the money borrowed, is about £60.

The school is under the direction of the said committee of ladies, by whose kind attention to the interests of this charity, it is likely to prove a lasting benefit to those poor girls who are so fortunate as to be educated in it.

The following is a copy of the plan for forming a committee to conduct this school :

1.—That the committee consist of thirty females, who are to be chosen out of the subscribers.

2.—That fifteen resign their office at the expiration of twelve months, and another fifteen be chosen from amongst the subscribers.

3.—That every person subscribing not less than five shillings per annum be deemed eligible to join the committee.

4.—That the names of the subscribers be arranged in numerical order; those who subscribe one guinea annually, standing first, being entitled to the privilege of having one girl in the school at all times: all subscribers of less than a guinea taking their right in rotation.

5.—That, in addition to her right as a subscriber, each member of the committee be entitled to send one girl into the school.

6.—That subscribers of the other sex, and female subscribers residing in the country, and on that account unable to act upon the committee, be allowed to appoint any of their female acquaintance subscribers or non-subscribers, who are not on the committee. Information of the appointment being conveyed to the committee by a note from the secretary.

7.—That the annual meeting of the subscribers be held on the first of May, at which time all subscriptions, for the benefit of the charity, are to be paid to the treasurer.

8.—That an account of the state of the school be read to the subscribers at their annual meeting.

**RULES OF THE SCHOOL.**

1.—That no girl be admitted under ten years of age.

2.—That, after the establishment of the school, all applications for the admission of girls, be sent in writing to one of the secretaries, to be produced and approved at a meeting of the committee.

3.—That the visitors notice in their weekly reports such girls as are thought to have received sufficient education, when the members present are to decide respecting the exclusion of such girls.

4.—That when a vacancy occurs in the school, one of the secretaries give information of it to the subscriber, whose turn it is to recommend a girl, according to rule the fourth, in "Plan for the formation of a committee, &c."

5.—That each girl be furnished with a new bonnet, cloke, pair of shoes, and two pair of stockings, to be knitted in the school.

6.—That the quantity of clothing to be given every year, be regulated by the subscribers, at their annual meeting.

7.—That on Sundays, all the girls assemble at the school-house, when such as belong to the established church are to accompany their mistress there, and the rest be dispersed to their several places of worship; and that all of them return to the school-room, in the afternoon, except during the winter season.

8.—That no girl be admitted into the school, until the subscriber recommending her has visited her parents, and ascertained that she is really an object of charity.

9.—That at the end of every fourth week, each girl take home her school frock, and bring it clean at the beginning of the following week.

10.—That if any girl be excluded for misbehaviour, she be deprived of the clothing belonging to the school.

11.—That the committee undertake to provide work for the school, to be given in charge to the mistress by the weekly visitors.

12.—That on every Monday, the children be allowed to work for their parents.

13.—That any of the subscribers, who send work for charitable purposes, send materials for it and have it done gratis.

Such are the particulars of this useful seminary, which still continues to be supported by the voluntary aid of many ladies of Yarmouth; to whose diligent and praise-worthy exertions, and exemplary benevolence, this school owes its origin and present prosperity.

The Treasurer at present is Mrs. Wm. Steward,  
Secretary . . . . . Miss Hurry.

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## THE STAMP OFFICE

Is situated on the north side of Regent-street, at the office of Nathaniel Palmer, Esq. who is the stamp distributor, and who receives certain percentage upon the amount of the stamps delivered by him.

This office produces net to government from £25000 to £27000 per annum.

For the general rate of stamp duties upon all legal documents whatever, the reader is referred to an act of the forty-ninth of Geo. III, called "The Stamp Act," but for the ready information of ship-owners, the rate of stamps, chargeable on all bonds connected with the Custom-house, may be found under that head—*vide page 99.*

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## SUBSCRIPTION ROOMS.

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The Subscription House is a modern building, situate on the Quay, nearly opposite the bridge, and was first opened in the year 1807.

The coffee-room is a spacious, genteel, and airy apartment, over which is another good room, and an excellent billiard-table, as well as every accommodation suitable to this establishment.

The leading rules of which appear to be as follows :

The number of annual subscribers not to exceed ninety ; and no person residing within ten miles of this town shall be admitted, without being elected by ballot ;

Each resident subscriber to pay annually £2. 2s., and each country subscriber £1. 11s. 6d. The rooms to be provided with three daily London papers, a Sunday paper, the Ipswich Journal, Norwich Mercury, and Bury Post.

An annual committee of superintendence, consisting of seven members, and a meeting of the subscribers, on the first Saturday in the month of December, in each year, for the purpose of choosing the committee of superintendence, and paying the annual subscriptions, and other general business.

Any person desirous of becoming an annual subscriber, shall be proposed by a member, and the name of the person proposed, and of the member by whom he shall be proposed, shall be placed in the part of the room appointed for that purpose, and remain there six days, immediately preceding the ballot.

That members shall have the liberty of introducing any friend, not living within ten miles of the town.

Persons introduced by subscribers shall pay monthly five shillings; the first payment to be made at the time of their introduction. This is not to extend to those whose stay in the town shall be less than a week; and the names of persons, so introduced, to be entered in a book.

That the name of any person proposed to be ballotted for, shall not be withdrawn later than three days previous to the ballot.

That no person who has been rejected, or whose name has been withdrawn, shall be again proposed in the same year.

That no monthly subscribers are at liberty to introduce gentlemen into these rooms; neither can any person be allowed to smoke.

Every gentleman introducing a monthly subscriber, must be answerable for the payment of his subscription.

That, during the general meeting of the society, none but the annual subscribers shall be present.

That the rooms be shut up every evening at twelve o'clock precisely.

That if any person offend against any of the above rules, his conduct shall be cognizable by a general meeting of the subscribers, who shall have power to expel



subscribers; but that no member shall be expelled, unless a majority of the members present shall vote in favour of the expulsion, and notice of the result of such meeting shall be communicated in writing by the committee to the person offending.

It needs only to be added, that this establishment is patronized and supported by a society of gentlemen of the first respectability.

Besides the above institution, newspapers are taken at several of the stationers' shops in this town; and there is a handsome reading-room at Mr. Alexander's, Bookseller, King-street, near the Post-Office. There are also several other good shops in the Book, Stationary, and Printing line, and those of Messrs. Beart, Sloman, Shalders, Barnes, Keymer, and Gooch, may be reckoned amongst the most respectable.

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## THE THEATRE.

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THIS theatre was erected by Mr. Fulcher, of Ipswich, who contracted for the building in 1778, (previous to which our theatricals were on an extremely limited scale, and these performances were formerly exhibited where the Water-Baliff's Office and Concert-Room now are.) The present theatre was first opened the fourth of December, in the above year, with the comedy of "The English Merchant;" it is situate on an eligible plain, near the south end of the Market-place.

The Norwich company of comedians, under the management of Messrs. Smith and Bellamy, perform here a certain number of weeks during summer only; it having been found by former experience not to answer during the winter months, although perhaps it might with some propriety be urged, that the increasing population and respectability of the town at present might almost warrant an experiment of this sort; theatrical amusements being, it is presumed, much more seasonable and agreeable in winter than in a hot summer's evening.

But the late attractions of some of the first class performers from the metropolis have been



## THE THEATRE.

*Printed & Published 1859, by C. Stevens, Junr. Vermont.*



irresistible, and have drawn together for several recent seasons very crowded audiences; amongst whom, have appeared the inimitable Miss O'Neill, Mrs. Bartley, Messrs. Kean, Kemble, Young, Mathews, Blanchard, &c. To the credit of the managers, the greatest exertions have been made to entitle them to public patronage, and their sedulous study to please, have been rewarded with the most flattering encouragement.

Amongst the Norwich company, both in the tragic and comic line, may be fairly reckoned many highly respectable performers; and it is but justice to their several merits to state, that, as a company, they may be reckoned inferior to none out of the metropolis, and that in it many of them could sustain characters, which might deservedly draw down peals of applause, even from a London audience.

This house certainly wants very much to undergo considerable renovation; its original cost was £1500, and it is confidently said that the sum of £1000 is to be immediately laid out about it. It may be further stated, that such enlargements, alterations, and improvements are already resolved upon, previous to the next summer, as will doubtless render it one of the most complete provincial theatres in the united kingdom, and of course will be a powerful attraction to the visitors and residents of Yarmouth.

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## THE TOWN-HALL

Is situated towards the north part of the shipping Quay, is a grand and handsome edifice, with a portico of the Doric order. The committee originally appointed for erecting this building was in the year 1714, and in the mayoralty of Andrew Bracey, Esq. as appears from an extract of the assembly book, a copy of which is as follows :—

“ At this assembly, held the tenth day of May,  
“ 1715, it is ordered, that the persons following  
“ be appointed a committee to consider of buying  
“ and building, or making a convenient hall and  
“ rooms for the entertainment of the Mayor and  
“ gentlemen of the Corporation upon the public  
“ feasts, and for that purpose they are desired to  
“ consider of the place where the same may be  
“ best built, and of the charge of building thereof,  
“ and are to lay before the assembly the drafts of  
“ the said building, and of the said charge, and  
“ to propound to the assembly what they shall think  
“ proper concerning the building and completing





*Stomata sculp.*

# THE TOWN HALL.

*J. Preston Engraver*

*Printed & Published 1819 by C. Stomata, New-York.*





“ the said hall, with their opinion thereupon at  
“ the next assembly, viz.

Major Ferrier		Major England
Captain Artis		Mr. John Ireland
Captain Wakeman		The Chamberlains.

“ After several debates in the assembly upon  
“ that part of the resolution relating to the build-  
“ ing of a new hall, a ballot was demanded whe-  
“ ther a hall should be built or not; the assembly  
“ proceeded to ballot for it, and twenty-eight  
“ of the members were for a new hall according  
“ to the said resolution, and fourteen were against  
“ it; and thereupon, the assembly ordered the  
“ above-said committee to contract and agree with  
“ Messrs. Price and Son, (the contractors for  
“ erecting the chapel) upon the best terms they  
“ could for building the said hall, according to a  
“ draft and plans delivered to the said committee  
“ by the said Messrs. Price; which said hall is  
“ ordered to be built upon that part of the Quay,  
“ called the Furlong's End, and to be proceeded  
“ in immediately; the charge of which the Cor-  
“ poration is to pay.

“ Also, Mr. Chamberlain Lessey reports, that  
“ at several times, and by several instalments, he  
“ has paid to Mr. Price, on account of the new  
“ hall, the sum of £ 659. 15s. which this assembly  
“ do allow of, provided it appears to the committee  
“ that he has paid it.

“ Also Major Ferrier reports from the committee, that there be but one chimney in the hall, and that at the north end thereof, and that the back yard be paved with Purbeck stone.

“ At an assembly, held the seventh of August, 1716, it was ordered, that the Water-Bailiffs, out of the chapel money, pay unto the committee for building the new hall, any sum not exceeding £80, to be laid out by them in buying lead to cover the said hall, and that they take a discharge for the same.”

It appears there existed some little disputes between the corporation and the contractor during the progress of the work, but that the whole sum agreed on by the contract for completing the hall (including the £80 last mentioned, which was disbursed by the committee for lead to cover the roof) was £880.

Account of the present state and appropriation of this building :

#### THE GREAT ROOM.

The grand entrance to which is at the west front, through the garden, by a flight of stone steps under the portico. Its dimensions are—

Length from north to south, exclusive of the Lobby . . . . .	}	Fect.	Inches.
		61	6
Breadth from east to west . . . . .		27	0
Height about . . . . .		17	0

This elegant room, as well as the whole mansion, being at the pleasure of the Mayor for the time being, is, by his permission, appropriated to almost all public meetings that concern the general interests of the town; it is also the resort for public balls and assemblies, and sometimes for concerts: and here, upon new Michaelmas-Day, when the new Mayor is sworn into office, a sumptuous entertainment, usually termed the Michaelmas Feast; is given by him, and for which, from three hundred to four hundred cards of invitation are issued, although the number usually entertained does not exceed two hundred and thirty or two hundred and forty, consisting of the nobility and gentry of the two neighbouring counties, and the Corporation and principal inhabitants of the town.

This dinner generally consists of every delicacy of the season; and, for splendid hospitality, good management, and order, (the place for every gentleman being ticketed) is universally admitted to be excelled by very few Corporations in England.

On this day turtle, venison, and a profusion of game are the usual presents to the Mayor, by the nobility and county gentlemen, and by the Members of Parliament for the town. And the memory of the late much-respected Lord Beynon, who was formerly a faithful representative of this borough, cannot fail to be annually recognized

by a toast he for many years gave at this feast, being doubtless a manifestation of his unfeigned regard for the interests of Yarmouth, and which, of course, still continues to be given, viz. :—

“ Prosperity to the Town of Yarmouth, and a good Fishing.”

For the honor of the Corporation, the toasts which have emanated from the chair have for very many years been the sentiments of true loyalty to the government, both in church and state; and no corporate body in the kingdom has manifested a more steady attachment to our glorious constitution and laws, than that of Great Yarmouth.

The company generally break up about nine in the evening, and adjourn, as customary, to the Bath-Room, to meet the ladies, where the sprightly dance is usually kept up till a late hour.

The provisions that remain at the hall, after the festivities of Michaelmas-Day, are the next morning distributed to the poor of the parish.

At the north end of the room, over the chimney-piece, is a full-length portrait of George I, in his coronation robes. This painting was presented to the Corporation the third of April, 1728, by a Mr. Worsdale, who, it appears, was then painter to the Board of Ordnance. On the east side, in a recess, stands a handsome model of Nelson's pillar;

but the pillar itself, now erected on the Denes to the memory of that immortal hero, differs in some degree from this model. Over the doors of the south entrance is a railed gallery, extending in length across the room, and though not always used for that purpose now, was originally appropriated for an orchestra, and where the band plays at the annual feast just mentioned. The richly-embossed ceiling of this room is certainly worth notice, and from it are suspended three very superb cut-glass chandeliers, which, when lighted up, display a splendid and brilliant appearance. At the south-east corner hereof you ascend by a flight of steps to

#### THE CARD ROOM;

The dimensions of which are—

	Feet.
Length from north to south . . . . .	25
Breadth from east to west . . . . .	19

Over the chimney-piece, at the north end, is a fine portrait of Sir Robert Walpole, once high steward of the Corporation, presented in the year 1792, by the executors of the late Justice Martin, of this town, besides which, are three paintings by Butcher, being views of the Quay, the Market Place, and the Jetty.

The issue of the new silver coin in exchange for the old currency was effected here in February,

1817, under the inspection and superintendence of the Author of this Work, who was commissioned for that purpose by the Master of the Mint.

The amount of the old silver coin received in exchange for the new, and consigned to the Mint . . . .	}	£.	s.	d.
		6176	4	6
The amount of new silver exchanged for bank notes, and circulated . .	}	5823	15	6
Total amount of new silver received and circulated . . . . .		£12000	0	0

#### LOWER APARTMENTS.

The lower apartments of the hall consist of two kitchens and two parlours, besides store-rooms and sleeping-rooms for the hall keeper and his family. Entering the south door from the Quay, to the right leads to the great kitchen, which is very spacious and commodious; in this are three large ranges, coppers, and every other convenience for the cooking department. The superintendence and management of the hall is well conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Breeze, under whose care the keeping of it is placed. To the left of this entrance door is another good-sized kitchen, which is a thoroughfare to the back staircase, leading to the assembly-room. Through this kitchen also you proceed along a passage to the

## NORTH PARLOUR.

This parlour is occasionally used for hearing and determining controversies, and of all cases and matters coming under the cognizance of the Mayor and Magistrates.

The gentlemen auditors also sit annually in this room, about the month of February, for the purpose of auditing the Chamberlain's, Water-Bailiff's, and other officers accounts connected with the Corporation revenue; it is also used as a committee-room on various occasions. Adjoining to this is the

## TOWN-CLERK'S OFFICE,

The *depot* of the town books, writings, accounts, and other legal documents, and where the town-clerk daily attends with his clerks, to exercise the functions of his office, and to conduct the business of the Corporation; where, also, the Mayor presides daily at twelve o'clock, to perform the common-place duties of his office, which, from the increasing population of the town, are now become an extremely weighty and arduous task. It must be manifest to the most superficial observer, and, indeed, to all who are not enemies to social order and good government, that, to the unwearied attention and perseverance of the Mayor and Magistrates in affording a vigilant

police, and in watching over the public interests of the town, may be attributed in a great measure, the happy unfrequency of nocturnal depredations, or of midnight robberies; besides which, what ought not to be passed over entirely unnoticed is, that splendid munificence and generous hospitality, which, especially of late years, has so honourably distinguished the civic chair.

At the back of this hall is appropriated a place for the fire engines, the keys of which are kept at Mrs. Moore's, opposite. There are proper firemen appointed to work these engines in cases of accident.



THE

## TOWN-HOUSE, CRANE, &c.

THE Town-House, or Water-Bailiff's Office, situate on the Quay, near the present Custom-House, is the property of the Corporation ; it was built in the year 1600, and was originally a Dutch chapel, once appropriated to the use of fishermen and traders from different parts of Holland, but particularly from Amsterdam, who formerly resorted here in great numbers in the fishing seasons, and who assembled in this place on Sundays for divine worship.

In 1627, during the existence of certain contests and law suits between the then Dean and Chapter of Norwich, and the bailiffs of this town, about the nomination of a preacher in St. Nicholas's Church, the Rev. Mr. Brinsley, the lecturer of the parish, being involved in them, was dismissed at Midsummer in that year, having served

the curacy two years, and the Rev. Mr. Barker succeeded him. The town, in April 1628, allowed all Mr. Brinsley's expences in the law-suit. The said Mr. Barker cited the Bailiffs to appear at Norwich, for detaining the tithes, &c. due to him, as curate of St. Nicholas's Church, and Mr. Brinsley, after his dismissal from the church, commenced preaching in this chapel till he was again silenced, and the Rev. Mr. Bardett chosen in his stead. About this time it was discovered that the said chapel had never been consecrated; and that it had been some years previous used as a warehouse: as soon as this circumstance was fully ascertained, the Bishop of Norwich gave directions for the immediate discontinuance of it as a place of worship.

It was then again partly occupied as a warehouse and sail-loft; but the front low room was used as the water-bailiff's office, and the back ground floor was formerly the coal-meter's office, for a considerable time, and afterwards, excepting the water-bailiff's office, was converted into a theatre, to which purpose it was appropriated for several years, until the building of the present theatre, in 1778; from this period till 1802, it was again used as a warehouse, but is now subdivided into three apartments: namely, the Concert Room, the Public Library, and the Town House; the latter of which is where the present water-

**bailiff**; Mr. J. F. Costerton, attends daily. This office is an appointment made by the Corporation the twenty-ninth of September annually. Some of the principal duties of the water-bailiff appear to be those of regulating the harbour and shipping therein, for, by the Haven Act, it is enacted as follows:—

“That it shall and may be lawful to and for the water-bailiff of this borough, for the time being, to give such orders and directions as to him shall seem meet, for the birthing or mooring of any barges, ships, or other vessels, in the haven above the brush, or any part thereof.

“Also, that if any person or persons shall throw, empty, or lay any ballast, earth, dust, rubbish, ashes, or stones upon the Quay, on the east side of the said harbour, between the South Gates of the said borough and the bridge, every person so offending shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds, nor less than forty shillings.

“And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall throw any ballast, earth, sand, rubbish, or stones into the said haven, or shall lay the same within ten feet of the quay head or river bank, for any purpose whatever, (except for the purpose of making or repairing the quays or banks, and during only the time such

“quay; or banks shall be repairing) and shall  
 “suffer the same to lay there for the space of  
 “twenty-four hours, every such person or persons  
 “so offending, shall forfeit and pay the aforesaid  
 “penalty:

“And if any person or persons shall set or  
 “place, or lay, or cause to be set, placed, or laid  
 “on any quay, wharf, or landing-place adjoining  
 “to the said haven, any goods, wares, merchan-  
 “dize, or other matter or thing whatever, and  
 “shall suffer the same to remain and continue  
 “on such quay, wharf, or landing-place, for any  
 “space of time longer than five days, the person  
 “or persons so offending, shall, for every such  
 “offence, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding  
 “five pounds, nor less than forty shillings. And  
 “it shall and may be lawful to and for the said  
 “water-bailiff, or other person or persons autho-  
 “rized by the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses,  
 “to seize all such goods, wares, and merchan-  
 “dizes, &c.”

With all due consideration towards public accommodation, it is notwithstanding to be regretted, that the spirit and meaning of the Haven Act is not, in some particular instances at least, more strictly enforced, especially as respects the mooring of ships broadside to the quays longer than the time allowed by law, and of the removal, in a

reasonable time, all such goods, wares, and merchandize from off the said quays, in conformity to the Act.

Here is a committee annually appointed by the Mayor to superintend the water-bailiff's accounts; the foreman of which is always an alderman of the borough. This committee meet quarterly to read over and examine the books and accounts, and oftener if requisite, to give directions to the water-bailiff, as circumstances may require.

The coal-meters now are drawn at this office, where also the coal mets are deposited.

## THE PUBLIC CRANE

Is situated on the Quay, immediately opposite the Town-House, and is maintained by the Corporation, who are entitled to various tolls and duties by custom on all ships laden with certain goods, discharging at this port, whether it is used or not; and the water-bailiff is empowered to collect these dues. This crane is also employed in the masting of vessels. The reparations of the crane, as well as the collection of the dues, are under the inspection and controul of the water-bailiff, but the tradesmen are employed and paid by the chamberlain.

The said crane, although not of very modern construction, has been found to answer every purpose for which it was originally intended, and is certainly of great public utility.

It has lately undergone a thorough repair, and some addition has been made to its former powers; being now of sufficient capacity to raise a weight of five or six tons at a time. It is also capable of masting a ship of between four and five hundred tons admeasurement.

## TRINITY AGENCY-OFFICE.

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THE Agent for the Corporation of the Trinity Board, Deptford Strand, is Mr. William Davie, whose office is in Mr. Brightwen's row, nearly opposite the bridge. The duties of this agency are to superintend the buoys and bacons along the coast, from Lowestoft to Happisburgh, and the care of the two light-ships, commonly called the "Floating Lights."

The Happisburgh, or Newwarp Light-ship, is moored in Happisburgh Gatway, and the Stanford Light-ship in the Stanford Channel; these vessels are fitted up with proper lights, for the direction of mariners navigating vessels off this dangerous coast during the night.

The Trinity Storehouse is situate at the south end of the Ballast Quay, for the purpose of keeping the buoys, chains, sinkers, &c. and the stores of the light-ships.

Mr. Davie is also agent for pilots from Southwold, Lowestoft, and Yarmouth.

An explanation of the sea-marks for sailing in at St. Nicholas's and Cockel Gatways, may be seen on reference to the subjects of Nelson's Monument and Woollsey's Mill.

## WIND-MILLS.

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AMONGST the various commercial concerns connected with this town, those of the wind-mills form no inconsiderable part. There are at this time nine standing upon the Denes, many of which are of an old establishment. The chief proprietors are Messrs. Gurneys and Co., Mr. Thurtell, Mr. Larter, Mr. Youell, Mr. T. Hammond, Jun., Mr. John Slipper, Mr. James Hovell, and Messrs. Crowther and Harley.

Most of these mills are of considerable capacity, being upon an average capable of manufacturing about fifty quarters per week. The late great increase of fish-houses and dwellings on almost every part of the Denes, have however been a prejudice to them. There are three wind-mills in Southtown, contiguous to Yarmouth, the furthest being scarcely half a mile from the bridge; that of Mr. Waters's has been much improved within a few years; the other two (one of which is Mr. Jenner's) have been





*L. Preston del.*

*Yarmouth, Printed by C. Stoman Junr; & Published by L. Preston, 1819.*

*L. Clark sculp.*

# **MR WOOLSEY'S MILL.**



erected on the best modern and improved principles, and that of Mr. Woollsey's, from its extraordinary magnitude, cannot be passed over without noticing it as one of the most prominent objects in Southtown. The erection of this mill commenced in 1812, and was completed in 1813; it is a brick building, about ninety-three feet high, from the ground to the cap, and its extreme altitude one hundred and twenty feet; diameter at the base forty-six feet; is eleven stories high, works four pair of stones, and is capable of manufacturing two hundred quarters of grain weekly.

The cross trees are each forty-two feet long, from the centre of the axletree; and work with Cubitt's new-invented patent sails. It is exceedingly to be wished, that so spirited a speculation may ultimately answer the sanguine expectations of its much-respected proprietor.

#### NOTICE TO MARINERS.

This mill, on with the naval hospital or barracks, is a leading sea mark for ships coming in at St. Nicholas' gateway, from the southward.

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THE  
**WORKHOUSE, BRIDEWELL, &c.**

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THE Workhouse is situate on the east side of the Market-place, adjoining the Children's Hospital, to which it formerly belonged, and has but little to recommend it, otherwise than the excellent purpose for which it is adapted. It is for the most part an ancient building, and in many respects wants improvement. It is nevertheless capable of accommodating about four hundred and fifty persons, and at this time there are upwards of three hundred and fifty paupers clothed and maintained in it; besides which, about five hundred and eighty out-door paupers receive weekly relief. The east end of that part of the establishment, which is now the dining-room, was formerly a chapel, belonging to the adjoining hospital; it is a large but low room, the length one hundred and twelve feet, and the width eighteen

feet ; it is also used for divine worship and near the door, entering from the kitchen, is placed the pulpit. The Rev. R. Turner, minister of the parish, attends here every Sunday evening, at six o'clock in winter, and at seven in summer, to read prayers and preach to the whole of the inmates, who are assembled for that purpose. The poor are also summoned in this room every morning, at a quarter before eight, and in the evening before they retire to their rooms, when the governor reads morning and evening prayers.

Amongst the principal rules of this house are the following :

1.—The governor to see the poor at work in the morning at six o'clock, from the twenty-fifth of March to the twenty-ninth of September, and at seven from the twenty-ninth of September to the twenty-fifth of March.

2.—To see all the poor in their respective rooms, and all the fires and candles put out, except in the sick ward, at nine o'clock in the summer months, and at eight in the winter.

3.—That no person goes out of the house upon any pretence whatever, without a written order from the governor or an overseer.

4.—No pauper shall work out of the house, except on the public works.

5.—That the paupers shall breakfast, dine, and sup together daily, in the large dining-room; and no pro-

visions shall be allowed to be taken out of it under any pretence whatever.

The expenditure, including the out-door relief, on an average of the last three years, has amounted to £12761 per annum.

The present overseers are Messrs. Aldred, Harman, Wall, and Morling, whose good management, added to the most vigilant superintendence of the mayor and magistrates, have been the means of effecting a gradual reduction in the poor rate, under circumstances, too, of considerable difficulty; for, notwithstanding on the one hand it must be admitted there are doubtless hundreds of pitiable objects, who deserve the utmost commiseration and kindness of the parish officers; yet, on the other, it is much to be lamented, that the scruples which formerly operated forcibly on the minds of the poor, to deter them from applying for relief, (except in cases of great extremity) seem now unfortunately, and perhaps somewhat unaccountably, to have lost much of their virtuous influence.

On the east side of a very airy and spacious yard, is a large room, wherein certain works, such as braiding lint for fishing nets, making nössels, knotting yarns, picking oakum, &c. are daily apportioned to such of the paupers as are capable of being employed; and, in cases of wilful disobedience, in the performance of their respective

works, certain punishments by confinement or otherwise are necessarily inflicted, at the discretion of the governor or the overseers.

The present governor is Mr. Joseph Lancaster, who appears to conduct the business and management of the house, much to the satisfaction of the magistrates and overseers; nor must we omit to pay a just tribute of respect to the memory of the late worthy and much-respected governor, Mr. John Daniel, who held this situation about twenty years: he was a man of mildness and of mercy, upright in the discharge of his trust, yet humane and benevolent, and, in all his duties towards the poor and infirm, was truly exemplary.

The parish beadle is Mr. William Smith, who is also a serjeant at mace, and formerly keeper of the town-hall for many years, whose active and unwearied diligence in his official capacities for more than half a century, are well known and duly appreciated in Yarmouth.

The number of paupers who have died in the workhouse, from September, 1817, to September, 1819, appears to be thirty-nine; and amongst the persons now living in the house are sixty-six, the average of whose ages amount to seventy-six years.

#### JUSTICE HALL.

The mayor and magistrates, with the overseers, sit every Saturday morning at eleven o'clock, at

this hall, a room contiguous to the workhouse, to consider and determine the various cases relative to paupers, and for regulating their allowances and other parish business. The churchwardens and overseers also meet here quarterly, to make the poor rate; besides which, the overseers meet every Thursday to pay the weekly allowances to out-door paupers, and to transact the other duties of their office. In this hall likewise the committee of the Children's Hospital hold their monthly meetings.

### THE BRIDEWELL

Is entered by a door from the workhouse-court, which opens into a small yard. It consists of a small range of brick buildings, having a tiled roof inclining from twelve to seven feet in height above ground. Here are four cells, three on one side the yard, and one at the further end; these cells are about ten feet long, eight feet wide, and eight high; each has a grated window, not glazed, about two feet square, with a wooden shutter on the outside; no fire is allowed. In each cell is a log of wood, to which is affixed an iron chain, of sufficient length to allow the prisoner being chained in bed; this punishment however is never resorted to but in cases of the most refractory conduct. The prisoners are kept shut up during the day as well as the night. The allowance of food is plentiful, being two pounds



of bread per day ; also broth, treacle, &c. but these allowances are sometimes necessarily abridged, according to the nature of the offence. Vagrants are commonly sent here, but no prisoner is committed for more than twelve months. The magistrates frequently inspect this place, to ascertain that the proper arrangements and orders are attended to.

At an assembly of the Corporation, held on Friday, the twenty-fourth of September, 1819, it was proposed by the Mayor, and unanimously ordered, “ that, with a view to prevent facility of converse between the prisoners in the several apartments, the alternate cells should be ventilated and lighted from the top ; and that the windows in front should be bricked up.” This desirable improvement is now very nearly accomplished.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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conferences. He is currently serving as  
Chairman of the Department of Medicine  
at the University of Chicago.

**Topographical Description**  
**OF**  
**MODERN YARMOUTH,**  
**WITH**  
**SOUTHTOWN;**

**COMPRISING A CONCISE VIEW OF ITS FISHERIES, AND OF THE  
VARIOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS, &c. NOT BEFORE DE-  
SCRIBED, AND WHICH OF LATE YEARS HAVE SO HIGHLY  
DISTINGUISHED THE TOWN.**

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**GREAT YARMOUTH** is situate at the mouth of the Yare, where it influxes with the ocean; it lies at the eastern extremity of the county of Norfolk, where the river divides it from Suffolk, a part of which is called Southtown, or Little Yarmouth.

The town is governed by a Mayor, annually elected on the twenty-ninth of August, (as has been before detailed) and sworn into office the twenty-ninth of September, and who, by virtue of his office, is a justice of peace for life. The other officers of the Corporation are the Lord High

Steward, Recorder, Sub-Steward, Deputy Mayor, eighteen Aldermen, (including the Mayor and Deputy) Town-Clerk, thirty-six Common Councilmen, two Chamberlains, Water-Bailiff, Pier-Master, &c. The present high steward is Viscount Sydney, who was presented with the patent of his office, at the guild-hall, on the first day of December, 1815, in the mayoralty of R. Cory, Jun. Esq. on which occasion the Corporation went in procession to the hall, when his lordship, being seated on the bench, at the right hand of the Mayor, accompanied by General Loftus, M. P. was sworn into office and expressed himself highly gratified with the honour conferred upon him. The real nature of this high office, appears to be very little known to many of the Corporations where it exists; and, as the author has been favoured with a copy of the speech, so ably and emphatically addressed to his lordship on that day, by the learned Recorder, Robert Alderson, Esq. and in which this office is fully explained, it may, it is presumed, be acceptable to the reader, it is as follows:

“ PLEASE YOUR GRACE, MY LORD HIGH STEWARD,

“ The Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of  
 “ Yarmouth, beg leave, by me, their Recorder, to present  
 “ your lordship with the patent of the high official situation,  
 “ which your lordship has been pleased to condescend to  
 “ assume within this borough.

“ My Lord, the office of Lord High Steward of England  
 “ was, as your lordship very well knows, not only one of  
 “ the most ancient but one of the greatest dignity in the  
 “ nation; inferior, indeed, to none, excepting royalty  
 “ itself, and it was for many reigns hereditary, and that in

“ the family of Earls of Leicester. The language of ancient records respecting it is ‘ *ejus officium fuit supervidere et regulare sub rege,*’ and immediate, ‘ *post regem totum regnum Angliæ et omnes ministros legem.*’

“ As an office of continuing existence, it now no longer remains; but it is only renewed from time to time by the express appointment of the king, when the particular exigencies of the state requires that it should be done. But, my Lord, as all the more important municipalities of the country, (amongst which Yarmouth certainly always was one) were originally framed and fashioned according to the models of the great constitution of the nation and the government; it has fortunately happened, that the office of Lord High Steward, adopted from the general government of the country into that of this our municipality, has remained, and still remains amongst us, in all its full power and effect.

“ Your lordship therefore here, in your official situation of Lord High Steward, is and must be considered by us, within the body of this our jurisdiction, as the real representative, as much as any subject can possibly be of royalty itself. And, my Lord, your lordship’s appearance here personally, at any time, in any of our courts of civil or criminal judicature, would have the self same effect as the King’s personal appearance in any of his courts at Westminster. And, my Lord, although your lordship be not, or, indeed, necessarily needs not more than the king himself, be thus personally present in our courts of justice, yet, my Lord, your lordship, like the king himself, who is supposed always to be present in such courts by virtue of his regal office,

“ is ever considered as present in our courts by virtue of  
 “ your high office of Lord High Steward.

“ My Lord, if I might make use of a metaphor by  
 “ way of designating more distinctly your lordship’s official  
 “ situation amongst us, I would say, that your lordship  
 “ here, in your office of Lord High Steward, is at it were  
 “ the invisible, imperceptible, but actuating soul of our  
 “ courts of justice, of our legal and judicial proceedings.  
 “ Such, my Lord, is the very super-eminent nature of the  
 “ office which your lordship has taken upon you in this  
 “ borough. My Lord, this body corporate could not, con-  
 “ sistently with the laws and constitution of the realm,  
 “ have presented it to any one of inferior rank to that of  
 “ your lordship; but, my Lord, the Mayor, Aldermen,  
 “ and Common Council have a peculiar satisfaction upon  
 “ this occasion, that they have to present the office to a  
 “ peer of England, certainly not only in himself most  
 “ justly worthy of every possible tribute of respect, but to  
 “ one, connected by blood and affinity to a noble family,  
 “ long, very long, justly endeared to this body corporate,  
 “ not only by one of its members having for many  
 “ years held the office of their lord high steward, but  
 “ by a long list of essential kindnesses and benefits from  
 “ time to time, bestowed upon a variety of the inhabitants  
 “ of the town and borough at large. Permit me then now,  
 “ my Lord, to express our most hearty hopes and wishes,  
 “ that your lordship may long, very long continue to be,  
 “ to use my Lord Coke’s definition of your office, ‘ *Noster*  
 “ *præfectus seu officarius Justitiæ*,’ and that this Cor-  
 “ poration may long continue in the full enjoyments of all  
 “ its rights, franchises, and privileges, administering under

“ your lordship’s virtual presence and patronage equal  
 “ justice, according to the laws and customs of the realm,  
 “ and according to the established usages and ordinances  
 “ of this ancient borough.

“ I have now only, in the name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, and, I may add, of all our  
 “ burgesses, in the strong and homely language of our ancestors, to assure your lordship *‘that you are righten  
 “ welcome to this here borough of Yarmouth’.*”

This town has sent two members to Parliament since the twenty-third of Edward I. who are chosen by the burghers, being freemen by servitude or inheritance. The total number of votes at the last election, were two thousand eight hundred and three, and the Mayor is the returning officer. Yarmouth stands on a peninsula, formed by the sea and harbour; it contains an area of one hundred and thirty-three acres, is divided into eight wards, (formerly four leets) lies north and south, upon the east bank of the Yare and Bure, about two miles from the haven’s mouth\*, and a little more than a quarter of a mile from the sea; is one thousand seven hundred and seventy yards from south gate to north, but the buildings now extend further northward several hundred yards on the Norwich road, and measures six hundred and three yards from east to west. It has five principal streets, including that lately built called Regent-street, and has one

\* The two miles from the Haven’s Mouth means to the South Gates, but now the houses, with little intermission, form a line a considerable way southward of those gates; beyond which a gravel-walk, posted and ditched on either sides, reaches full two furlongs towards Nelson’s monument, and is the grand avenue from the town for pedestrians to the race-ground.

hundred and fifty-two narrow lanes or rows, to each of which was affixed a number in the year 1804. A cart of a singular construction, drawn by one horse, adapted to these rows, is used here, formerly for pleasure as well as business, but now only for the latter purpose.

The town was formerly encompassed with a wall, sixteen towers, and ten gates, as described in the introductory part of this book; of these gates, there are only two standing. It is distant from London one hundred and twenty-three miles, and the several establishments of

## COACHES

### START FROM THE FOLLOWING INNS :

London, through Lowestoft, Yoxford, &c.—Telegraph, every day, at two o'clock, and the new Royal Mail at three o'clock, to the White Horse, Fetter Lane. These coaches go one week alternately from the Star Tavern and Duke's Head Inn.

The Evening Star, New Post Coach, by way of Btngay, Bury, and Chelmsford, sets off from the Bear Inn, Southtown, every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at a quarter before four o'clock, to the Spread-Eagle, Gracechurch-street, London, and returns every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

The New Norwich and Yarmouth Day Coach, by Loddon and Haddiscoe, starts from the Angel Inn, Norwich, every morning at seven, reaches Yarmouth at ten, and returns every evening at five o'clock, from the Crown and Anchor, Quay.

The Accommodation Post Coach, sets off from the King's Head, Market-place, every Sunday, Tuesday, and



Thursday morning at ten o'clock, to the Spread-Eagle Inn, Bury, Suffolk, and arrives at Yarmouth from thence every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

The Old Norwich and Yarmouth Coach, sets out from the White Hart, Wrestlers' Plain, every morning, at seven in summer, and eight in winter; and in the afternoon, at four in winter, and five in summer; arrives at the Castle Inn, Norwich in a little more than three hours. A similar concern starts from Norwich at the same hours.

London, through Norwich. — The Telegraph Post Coach, sets out every afternoon at five o'clock, from the King's Head, Market-place, to the Angel Inn, Norwich, and proceeds to London at seven the following morning.

Besides the above coaches are common Carriers to Beccles, Bungay, Catfield, Cromer, Northwalsham, Loddon, Lowestoft, Southwold, Winterton, and Happisburgh; also accommodation by water in the Horse Packet and Barges to Norwich, Aylsham, Beccles, Bungay, Coltishall, &c.

Almost all the principal inhabitants are engaged, more or less, in shipping concerns, and there are at this time five hundred and seventy-six registered vessels belonging to the port, besides other small craft. It is somewhat worthy of remark, that, in the reign of Edward III, Yarmouth had more ships than any city or town in England. The fisheries, of which we shall give a general account, have been of late carried on very extensively, and not less than thirty to forty vessels usually clear out every season to the Mediterranean with herrings. There is at present, besides the herring, mackarel, and north-sea

fisheries, a considerable trade to Norway and the Baltic for deals, fir timber, pitch, tar, hemp, &c. and, more particularly since the war, to America; many cargoes of corn have also been brought from Prussia and Holland; and wines are constantly imported from Portugal and Spain.

The quantity of coals brought here coastwise is more than eighty-five thousand chaldrons per year, on an average, with numerous other articles of merchandize. The large commercial transactions between this place and London, and Hull or Gainsborough, constantly employ fourteen traders to and from the former port, and eight to the two latter; upon the whole, Yarmouth is certainly a place of great trade at this moment, and is a principal nursery for excellent seamen, which, in a national point of view, may fairly be regarded as of considerable importance to the British empire.

The Vice Consuls at this port are as under, for the following countries:—

France . . . . .	}	I. Preston, Jun. Esq.
Portugal . . . . .		
Oldenburgh . . . . .		
Denmark . . . . .	}	Messrs. Williams and Bell.
Sweden . . . . .		
Prussia . . . . .		
Knifhausen . . . . .		
Hanover . . . . .		
America . . . . .		
Mecklenburgh Schwerin . .		
Holland . . . . .		E. S. Ommanney, Esq.
Russia . . . . .		John Shelly, Esq.

Agents for shipping and commercial concerns:—

Thomas Hurry and Co.		Messrs. Williams and Bell
William D. Palmer, Esq.		E. S. Ommaney, Esq.
Isaac Preston, Jun. Esq.		Stead, M'Kenzie and Co.

The Quay, even in Swinden's time, was described by him to be the finest, largest, and longest in Europe, that of Séville, in Spain, only excepted, being one thousand and fourteen yards from the South Gates to the bridge, above which the Quay for smaller vessels extends one thousand and sixteen; it is in some places one hundred and fifty yards in breadth, and, what has within the last ten years exceedingly improved it, is the removal of the saw-pits, sheds, mastmakers' works, posts, &c. which formerly encumbered it; and in lieu thereof, in the middle of the Quay, is planted a double row of trees, forming a delightful promenade from the Town-hall almost as far as the South Gates, at nearly an equal distance between the water-side and the houses.

The new pavement and new houses have also added much to the beauty of its appearance, and Yarmouth Quay, particularly when the harbour is full of shipping, is deservedly the admiration of all strangers. After the public buildings already described, the next objects which claim our notice, are the numerous modern-built private gentlemen's houses, which not only adorn the Quay, but many other parts of the town; amongst which must be reckoned the mansions of Mrs. Penrice, Samuel Paget, William Palgrave, Jun. E. S. Ommaney, T. Steward, and John Brightwen, Esqrs. being all of them recently erected and completed in an elegant style. Nor are the mansions of Sir E. Lacon, Bart. E. K. Lacon, Esq. Rev. G. Lucas, Edmund Preston,

D. Turner, W. Steward, F. R. Reynolds, J. D. Palmer, and T. Burton, Esqrs. (with many others) less distinguished, as far as relates to the respectability and ornament of the town.

Here are also two eminent banking houses, situate on the Quay: the proprietors of the one are Sir Edmund Lacom, Bart. and Son, the other Messrs. Garneys, Turner, and Brightwen; the former make their bills payable in London, at the house of Sir James Esdaile and Co., and the latter at that of Messrs. Barclay, Tristram, Bevan, and Co., Lombard-street.

From the beginning of June to the middle of October Yarmouth is much resorted to by families of gentility of Norfolk and Suffolk, as well as from London, and other parts of the kingdom, and it abounds with convenient and elegant lodgings.

Here are also several good Inns, the principal of which are the Angel, Nelson's Hotel, the Star, Duke's Head, King's Head, and the Bear at the bridge foot. The number of public houses since the late war, have been (by mutual consent of the brewers) very judiciously reduced; there are, however, one hundred and thirty-five of these social resorts licenced at this time, many of which (the Author wishes he could say all) are respectable and reputable concerns.

The polite amusements of the Assembly Room, Theatre, Bath Room, Concerts, and annual Races, render the residence of visitors either for health or pleasure

\* Mr. Palmer's residence particularly claims our notice, from having been occupied by Oliver Cromwell, and in it the room still remains, where it is said the death of King Charles I. was resolved on.

extremely agreeable: those who are fond of fishing or sailing, may indulge themselves very satisfactorily in the vicinity of the town. Besides the above first class of amusements, there are others of no ordinary attraction during the summer, and much praise is due to the proprietors of Vauxhall and Apollo Gardens, for the expense they have recently been at, in order to render these much improved places worthy the patronage of the public, and where the Bowling Greens are kept in the highest order.

In the year 1813, the new street, called Regent-street, was first opened, which, with the buildings necessarily purchased and removed, cost upwards of £30,000; it is situate just to the northward of the Town-hall, has a noble appearance, being replete with genteel houses and private lodgings on either side. This respectable street is indeed a very judicious improvement, having almost immediate access from the Quay to the Market; and being in the centre of the town, is certainly a great accommodation to travellers from Suffolk, whose carriages formerly were obliged to take a circuitous route, either by Friars'-lane or Fuller's-hill, being the extreme ends of the town, in order to get to the inns in or near the Market-place. The first public procession down Regent-street was by the Corporation, on the twenty-ninth of September, 1813, on the inauguration of Jacob Preston, Esq. the then Mayor.

In this town are held several respectable Societies or Clubs; one of the principal of which is

#### THE FRIENDLY SOCIETY,

First established the twenty-ninth of October, 1769, by a company of thirty gentlemen, of which number it now

consists, including a treasurer and a secretary. In the year 1793, through the benevolence of this society, a day school was instituted for the education of ten poor boys. The total number of children taught at their expence from the first establishment is eighty-six, which cost the members about £600 up to the present time. Each child is admitted to the school at the age of nine or ten years, and is allowed four years' tuition, consisting of reading, writing, and arithmetic. No children are admitted but such whose parents profess the religion of the established church, and they are required to attend divine worship regularly on the Sunday.

This club has been held for several years at the Star on the Quay, an inn of considerable celebrity, respectably conducted by Mr. Woolverton for several years past, and where the society continues to meet once a month in summer, and once a week during the winter half year. Mr. Norfor, the treasurer, it appears has recently completed his fiftieth anniversary as a member thereof.

Secretary, Mr. R. C. Smith.  
Schoolmaster, Mr. Banyer.

Besides the last mentioned, the under-named societies are held in the town, viz.:—

The Arch Masons' Lodge, at the Star aforesaid.  
The Craft Masons' Lodge, at ditto.  
Ancient order of Druids', Black Lion, Queen-street.  
Apollonian Lodge, Half-Moon, Market-place.  
Odd Fellows' Lodge, Custom-House Tavern, Quay.





THE MARKET PLACE.

J. De Witt del.



### THE MARKET-PLACE

Is one of the most spacious in the kingdom, and has derived much improvement under the new Paving Act. The market is plentifully supplied every Wednesday and Saturday, with a variety of excellent meat, fowls, and other provisions, and in the greatest part of the year with abundance of fruit and vegetables. The east side thereof is occupied by the butchery and fish stalls. The fish-market is also generally well stocked with turbot, soles, whittings, mackarel, herrings, cod, haddock, and smelts, in their seasons; but it must be acknowledged that some improvements are extremely necessary to be made, which, it is understood, are already in contemplation by the Corporation. The market on Wednesdays and Saturdays is divided into four departments, namely, the fish, fruit, and pad markets, and the butchery.

The deputy clerk of the market is instructed to attend to the following rules:—

“ That no fishmonger, or other person, selling fish, be suffered to sit outside the fish stalls.

“ Every person sitting in the market, to pay for each covered or tilted stall three-pence.

“ For every pad, basket, or sack, a halfpenny; and if with lamb, veal, or mutton, one penny extra.

“ For every stool or form, two-pence.

“ For every wooden pad or chest, one penny.

“ That all the stalls, stools, pads, &c. shall be placed regularly in ranks, to be set out by the clerk.

“ That no pads be suffered to be placed between the ranks, but the lines to be properly observed throughout the whole area of the market.

"That the fruiterers and gardeners be all placed on the market hill, and not suffered on any pretence to place themselves elsewhere."

The freemen of this town have the privilege of sitting free with one pad, one table, or one covered stall, either in the green or pad market, but have no privilege in the fish market inside the stalls. The fish market and stalls, which are the property of the Corporation, are let by the clerk to the fishmongers, who pay each two shillings per week for using the same.

On the west side is a range of very fine shops, many of them exhibiting a large and fashionable assortment of goods, the proprietors of which are exceedingly attentive and obliging.

Two fairs are by charter annually held here, one on Shrove Monday and Tuesday, anciently called "*Cock-Fair*," on account of the cock-fighting societies of former days meeting to exercise a sport which, to the honour of modern times, is almost exploded. The other being now the principal fair on Friday and Saturday in Easter week, when abundance of gingerbread, (much of which is brought from Northwalsham, a town long reckoned famous for that article) and toys of infinite variety, meet with ready customers amongst the juvenile crowds that usually attend; and of late there has been some respectable collections of wild beasts exhibited, with a number of other shows, well adapted to the several tastes of the young visitors of both sexes.

A considerable assortment of different articles of curious needle-work, fancy ornaments, ladies' work-boxes, screens, &c. have been within the last few years exposed to public

inspection, commencing the day previous to the fair, at a repository instituted by the ladies of Yarmouth and the principal schools, and held either at the Town-Hall, or the Concert-Room, for the laudable purpose of distributing the whole produce of the sale of the above goods to the poor of the parish.

### WATER FROLIC.

The liberties of the borough by water extend to St. Olave's Bridge, on the Waveney; to Hardley Cross, on the Yare; and to Weybridge on the Bure. The custom of the Corporation to go up these rivers annually, has been adopted for centuries past, and was anciently kept up by our forefathers, with as much spirit as at the present day; for it appears by Swinden's history of the town, after giving a long detail relative to the rights of the river, &c. that, about the year 1577, (the nineteenth of Elizabeth) the ceremonies of the aquatic excursions by the Corporation at that time, were observed in the following manner, viz.:

“ To the end that good order and the liberties of the  
 “ town may be better preserved, the Bailiff's for the time  
 “ being, with most of the Corporation, together with the  
 “ inquest of the liberties, and many other gentlemen and  
 “ inhabitants of the town, adjoining them in boats, to the  
 “ number of eighty or one hundred, with drums, French  
 “ horns, fifes, and other musical instruments, with flags  
 “ and colours displayed, go up the rivers *two several days*  
 “ *in the year*, carrying shales and brass measures with  
 “ them, to try if the nets of the fishermen be lawful; if not,  
 “ they are punished according to the quality of the offence

“ committed. The two Bailiffs taking their course together  
 “ the first day, till they arrive at Norwich water-mouth,  
 “ where they separate: the senior Bailiff going to St. Olave’s,  
 “ and the junior to Hardley Cross; then, at each place a  
 “ proclamation is made, &c.”

The form of the said proclamation may also be found in the history alluded to, immediately under the account above stated. This custom was continued till 1748, when, by reason of the expence and occurrences of accidents, it was from that period relinquished for some years; but was afterwards revived, and continued to be attended with all its usual ceremonies till the year 1793, when a gentleman on board the Mayor’s barge, being unfortunately killed by the falling of the gaff, this annual regatta was suspended till the year 1816, in the mayoralty of Robert Cory, Jun. Esq. at which period it was again revived in all its original splendour, and has since been continued; for, at this time, the Mayor and Corporation, with the inquest, in their respective barges, attended by a great number of boats, and accompanied by bands of music, &c. in the latter end of July or beginning of August, celebrate this water frolic; and when the wind and weather are favourable it is certainly a delightful and gratifying spectacle. On the arrival of the Mayor at the several limits before mentioned, the usual proclamation is read by the Town-Clerk, after which, the barges, boats, &c. repair to a place called Burgh Cage, near the ruins of the castle, where the company dine, and remain till the proper time of tide, when they return to Yarmouth amidst the gratulations of all ranks of the inhabitants, who are assembled in great numbers on the adjacent shores and banks, to witness the

conclusion of this festivity. Nothing can be more pleasing or interesting than the scene, on the return of the little fleets towards the town: the gardens of individuals, and such places as are best accommodated to a view of the river, presenting groups of elegantly-dressed females; with the youth of both sexes, attended by such of the gentry, who, from age or other causes, are deterred from accompanying their brethren on the water.

We also must not omit to mention, that, amongst other etiquette observed by the party in the Mayor's barge, on this day, is that of toasting for "Mayor Elect" one or two of the aldermen who are eligible, and thought most likely to succeed to the mayoralty for the ensuing year.

As the Mayor is the conservator of the waters, it is evident that the exercise of his authority never was more requisite than at present; for it cannot be doubted, that if the use of unlawful nets were strictly prohibited, and the legal regulations enforced, this would be one of the most productive rivers for fish in the kingdom.

There is also a yearly perambulation of the boundaries of the town, by the minister of the parish, the churchwardens, and sometimes by several of the aldermen, attended always by the boys of the public charities, each boy being provided with a white wand; this takes place in Rogation week, on which occasion the children are treated with cakes, beer, &c.

#### POPULATION.

The population of Yarmouth has greatly increased within a few years, and amounts at this time to about eighteen thousand inhabitants, notwithstanding which, it

is to be regretted, that there are only two places of worship of the established church; there are, however, a variety of very respectable meeting-houses for Presbyterians, Quakers, Baptists, and Methodists; the latter of which are numerously increasing, accounted for in some degree perhaps from the great want of another church of the established religion; and it is confidently hoped, in consequence of a late Act of Parliament passed for the purpose of promoting the erection of new churches in such parts of the kingdom as require them, that we shall not long remain without so desirable an addition to Yarmouth.

As it may be considered a matter of some interest to the general reader; and particularly to those of Yarmouth, the following table is subjoined, being an authenticated statement of the number of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials in this parish, for the last seven years, viz.:

YEARS.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1812	655	227	373
1813	656	153	525
1814	630	173	406
1815	619	222	291
1816	646	200	368
1817	599	157	305
1818	635	155	366
Total in } 7 Years }	4440	1287	2619

Under the head of general improvements, may surely be ranked the recent establishments of several new fish offices, which have been very judiciously placed upon the Denes, and some, though not quite so eligibly situated, have been built in the town and vicinity, and those of Messrs. Baily, Harrison, Palmers', Lettis, Errington, Stevenson, Minter, Green, and Larter, with several others, have been erected on an extensive scale, eminently calculated for curing the herrings in the best manner. And as Yarmouth owes its origin to its fisheries, it may here be proper to introduce a few general observations upon that subject:—

#### FISHERIES.

The *Mackerel Fishery* begins the early part of May, and terminates in the first week in July; thirty to thirty-five boats, of about twenty-five to forty tons admeasurement, are usually engaged, in which three hundred and fifty to four hundred men are employed; it is a complete voyage of adventure both to owners and men, each participating in the amount of stock raised, according to their several stations and interests. The number of mackerel annually caught is from seven hundred to twelve hundred thousand; and the amount of stock raised by the sale thereof is from six to eight thousand pounds. A very considerable portion is regularly conveyed to the London market, and a great quantity are dispersed throughout Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, &c. &c.

The *deep-sea White-Herring Fishery* comes next in succession, though only about six boats have hitherto been employed, which begin to rig about the tenth of June, as they are obliged to be at the place of rendezvous Brassej Sound, in the island of Shetland, by the twenty-

second, where their nets, stores, and materials are examined, and their men mustered by the officer of the fishery residing there, who is appointed by the Board of Commission at Edinburgh. There is a bounty allowed of three pounds per ton on the admeasurement of the boat, and four shillings per barrel on the number of barrels of fish caught, and this fishery is regulated by Act of Parliament.

The *Red-Herring or Home Fishery*, for which this town and Lowestoft have been for a long time celebrated, commences a little before Michaelmas, (though of modern years, it appears the seasons have been later than formerly) when the fish appear at first in small quantities upon our shores, and in the neighbourhood of our sands. The latter part of October is the season for the greatest plenty, and when the fish have attained their full growth, (which seems not to be the case at first) they are ready to spawn and then become shotten; this event is hastened by stormy weather. The fish are caught in equal quantities in the mid-seas and near sands, and the range is from Smith's Knoll (seldom to the northward of it), to the foreland.

The method of catching and curing herrings is as follows :—At the beginning of the season the boats sail off to sea, about ten leagues north-east from this port, in order to meet the shoals, or second part of the first division of herrings, which separate off the north part of Scotland. Being arrived on the fishing-ground in the evening (the proper time for fishing) they shoot out their nets, extending about two thousand two hundred yards in length, and eight in depth, which, by the help of small casks, called bowls, fastened on one side at a distance of thirty



to forty yards from each other, are suspended in a perpendicular position beneath the surface of the water. If the quantity of fish caught in one night amount only to a few thousands, they are salted, and the vessels continue on the fishing-ground two or three nights longer, salting the fish as they are caught, till they have obtained a considerable quantity; when they bring them into the roads where they are landed and lodged in the fish-houses. Sometimes, when the quantity of fish is very small, they will continue on the fishing-ground a week or ten days; but in general they bring them in every two or three days, and sometimes oftener, especially when the quantity amounts to six or seven lasts\*, which often happens, and instances not unfrequently occur of a single boat bringing into the roads at one time fourteen or sixteen lasts. As soon as the herrings are brought on shore, they are carried to the fish-offices, where they are salted and laid in heaps on the floors, about two feet deep; after they have continued in this situation about fifty hours, the salt is washed from them by putting them into baskets and plunging them in water; from thence they are carried to an adjoining apartment, where, after being pierced through the gills by small wooden spits, about four feet long, they are handed to the men in the upper part of the house, who place them at proper distances, beginning nearly as high as the top of the roof, and proceeding downwards where they are cured or made red. The house being thus filled with herrings, many small wood fires are kindled underneath upon the floor, whose number is in proportion

\* A fisherman's last of herrings is thirteen thousand two hundred, and a merchant's last, ten thousand.

to the size of the room, and the smoke which ascends from these fires is what dries or cures the herrings. After the fish have hung in this manner about seven days, the fires are extinguished, that the oil and fat may drip from them ; about two days after, the fires are re-kindled, and, after two more such drippings, the fires are kept continually burning until the herrings are perfectly cured, which requires a longer or shorter time, according as they are designed either for foreign or home consumption. After the herrings have hung a proper time, they are taken down, (which they call striking) and packed in barrels, containing eight hundred or one thousand each, and then shipped off for market, which formerly was chiefly confined to foreign parts, especially those belonging to Roman Catholic countries, and only a small quantity reserved for home consumption, but of late years the home consumption has greatly increased. This fishing terminates in the latter part of November.

It may be further observed, that between thirty and forty thousand barrels of herrings are annually exported from hence to the Mediterranean and other places ; and upwards of twenty-five sail of new boats have been added to the herring fishery this year, besides which, are between fifty and sixty sail of vessels, called *Cobles*, chiefly from Scarborough and Whitby, which regularly resort to this place, and are employed by the fishing-merchants. From about the eighteenth to the twenty-first of September, the day on which they are first required to wet their nets for the season, a fleet of Dutch fishing-vessels, called *Schuyts*, have, since the conclusion of the late war, resumed their annual visit to Yarmouth, and in consequence

the usual fair on the Sunday, commonly called Dutch Sunday, is again revived, when Dutch pipes and flounders (a fish resembling our butts) are bartered for English gingerbread, &c.

The herring-fishery must certainly be considered of the greatest importance to the town, either as a local branch of commerce, or in a national point of view, and is highly deserving the protection and support of government, being, as before observed, a very considerable nursery for seamen, as it employs nearly three thousand persons of that class of men in the boats, besides about two thousand of the labouring hands on shore, all of which are dependant in a great measure on the success of the fishery, during the succeeding winter. About two hundred and fifty boats, including the cibles, are engaged at Yarmouth\* and Lowestoft in this concern, which, with the offices for curing the fish, tanning the nets, &c. altogether, employ the immense capital of nearly £400,000, affording also encouragement to a variety of trades.

The quantity of herrings caught by our boats in 1818, on the average, was about twenty-five lasts per boat, but it is feared that the present year 1819, they will not round more than fifteen lasts, taking Lowestoft into the account.

That the fisheries have always been deemed of great national importance, is apparent from the fostering and encouraging hand which government has always extended towards them, with respect to immunities, bounties, &c.

\* The quantity of herrings actually caught in 1818, by one hundred and sixty-one of the Yarmouth boats, was two thousand nine hundred and ninety-six last, two thousand.

one of which, and that not the least, is a Treasury warrant issued yearly for the payment of one hundred and sixty pounds by the collector of Excise at this place, out of the beer duty, as a compensation for the duty on the beer consumed in the North-Sea Fishery. And so fully convinced has the legislature been of the necessity of supporting the fisheries, which in some branches thereof in the western part of the kingdom, is carried on at a certain loss, that the bounty of seven shillings per hogshead of pilchards, on the exportation thereof to foreign parts, having been found insufficient, an additional bounty of one shilling and sixpence per hogshead was granted for a limited term, which expired about twenty years since, when government dispatched a confidential servant to Cornwall, to examine and report whether the continuance of such additional bounty was actually necessary, and he, after a careful investigation, found that the question involved in it matters of vital importance to the best interests of society—that of the employment of a large mass of the population, there being no manufactures, and very little improveable land in that part of the kingdom, the natives, therefore, could look no where for subsistence, but by employment in the mines, fisheries, and smuggling, which latter was said to be carried on to a considerable extent. The gentleman employed by government on this occasion was, in fact, the much-respected W. Goodrick, Esq. who but lately retired from the office of Collector of Excise at this port, than whom no one was more competent to such an investigation. He was fully convinced that the continuation of the additional bounty in question was absolutely necessary; and that the pilchard-fishery, on ac-

count of the competition in foreign markets, and the many casualties to which it was liable, was commonly carried on at a loss, in some seasons to so great an amount as three shillings and ten-pence per hogshead, so that, without the whole of the bounties granted by government, that fishery could not possibly continue. He also found, that much of the money so advanced returned back to the pocket of government, in the shape of duties on various articles, such as hemp, timber, iron, &c. made use of in the fishery; he was also happy (to use the language of his report) in observing in all the opulent individuals embarked in this great national undertaking, a wish to meet enquiry, and who answered all his questions with the utmost openness and candour: but, to return from this digression, that Yarmouth herring-fishery was formerly deemed interesting, is evident from Tom Nashe's "*Lenten Stuffe*," a curious pamphlet, written in 1598, containing eighty-three quarto pages; the title of it is "*Nashe's, Lenten Stuffe; containing The Description and first Procreation and Increase of the Towne of Great Yarmouth, in Norffolke: with a new Play, never played before, of the Praise of the Red Herrings: Fitt of all Clearks of Noblemen's Kitchens to be read; and not unnecessary by all Serving-Men, that have short Boord-Wages, to be remembred.*"

Mr. Nashe was descended from a good family, formerly of Herefordshire; but he appears to have been a native of Lowestoft, and it is no improbable conjecture, that the family of that name who now reside here are his descendants.

The salt for these fisheries is at present principally supplied from the manufactory of that article in Cheshire; but partly from the salt works, for many years established in this town, and now the property of Edmund Preston, Esq. the only salt-refineries in Yarmouth, or within twenty miles of it.

In April, 1784, there were two *Greenland Ships* equipped at this port, called "The Yarmouth" and "The Norfolk;" and afterwards there were no less than eight ships fitted out for the Greenland and Davis' Straits Whale-Fisheries, and which continued for several years, but owing to some partial failure of success, and perhaps still more to the want of a little perseverance, this trade, although at first successful, was on a sudden relinquished, the ships and stores were sold to a great loss, and the whole concern totally abandoned. It is, however, anticipated (and so great a public service to the town may surely be well worth due consideration), that this trade will soon be revived again, through that meritorious and enterprising spirit, for which the commercial part of this opulent port is now so highly distinguished.

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Besides the public establishments before described in the course of the work, may be mentioned the following:

A manufactory at the old barrack-yard, on the Denes, established in 1818, by Messrs. Grout and Co. of Norwich, for the purpose of winding silk; the winders are turned by means of a high pressure steam-engine, which suffices for two long rooms, situate over each other, and in this concern are employed about one hundred girls.

On the opposite side of this yard is a sack manufactory, the proprietor of which is Mr. Dawson, of Yarmouth.

On the west side is a *depôt*, capable of containing about sixteen hundred stand of arms, and where at this time there are nearly eight hundred, belonging to the East Norfolk Militia. The whole of these extensive premises, after the conclusion of the war, were sold by government to the Corporation of this town, who have since disposed of them to Messrs. Green and Hammond, whose property they now are.

#### YARMOUTH SAVINGS BANK

Was first instituted the fourteenth of September, 1818, under the sanction of an Act of Parliament; it is situate at the office of Mr. James Parker, Stamp-Office Row, who is the clerk to the directors. The excellent purpose of which, is that of affording to sailors, mechanics, labourers, servants, &c. a safe and profitable deposit for such sums of money as they may be desirous to lodge therein, which deposits are afterwards repaid with an interest of four per cent.

There are at this time upwards of one hundred depositors, and about £1400 now in stock. The establishment is under the management of a president, six trustees, a treasurer, and thirty-six directors.

#### AGENTS FOR INSURANCE OFFICES.

Norwich Fire-Office, . . . . James Sayers, Esq. Quay,  
 Norwich Union ditto, . . . . Mr. Hammond, Fuller's-hill.  
 Norwich Equitable ditto, . . Mr. T. Clowes, Charlotte-str.  
 Globe ditto, . . . . . Edmund Preston, Esq. Quay.  
 Suffolk ditto, . . . . . Mr. Palmer, Stamp-Office.

Royal Exchange . . . . .	Mr. J. F. Ranney, Priory-plain.
Sun ditto, . . . . .	Mr. Sinclair, Quay.
Phoenix Fire and Pelican } Life ditto . . . . . }	Mr. Alexander, King-street.
British Fire and Westminster Life ditto, . . . . . }	Mr. Seaman, Post-Office.
Hope Fire and Life ditto, .	Mr. Thompson, Market-place.
General ditto, . . . . .	Mr. Kerr, Market-place.
Eagle ditto, . . . . .	Mr. R. C. Smith, Quay.
Atlass ditto, . . . . .	Mr. Bolingbroke, Regent-str.

## SCHOOLS.

There are few places out of the metropolis, distinguished for boarding or day schools, that are better qualified for general instruction than Yarmouth, and those parents who reside in the town, find a great accommodation and advantage, which others from a distance may and do also avail themselves of, by placing their female offspring under the care of the Misses Carrington, Cook, Mitchell, Peterson, or Osborn; at any of whose seminaries the young ladies are not only well instructed in the several branches of modern and polite literature and accomplishments, but are taught and disciplined in the elements and practice of sound piety, and the exercise of those amiable virtues and qualities, which become in riper years the peculiar grace and noblest ornament of the fair sex.

For our sons, we shall find in Mr. Nichols or Mr. Bowles a valuable preceptor and good classic instructor; and the sciences of music and dancing, are by none better understood and taught, than by Mr. Eager and Mr. Noverre; or that of drawing, by Mr. Crome and Mr. Cotman.



There are several other establishments in Yarmouth, for the education of children of various classes of society, very deserving, from their usefulness and respectability, the esteem and countenance of their friends.

### THE YARMOUTH FESTIVAL

Comes next under our notice, and the reader needs scarcely to be reminded, that it was prepared for the purpose of celebrating an event truly glorious to Europe, and particularly to this kingdom, viz.—The overthrow of the tyrannical government and usurpation of Buonaparte, and the restoration of Louis XVIII. This extraordinary festival took place on Tuesday, the nineteenth of April, 1814, in the mayoralty of Jacob Preston, Esq. who had the happiness to preside on that memorable occasion; and if we include the inmates of the Fishermen's Hospital, the Workhouse, the Charity School, the Children's Hospital, and the prisoners in the Gaol and Bridewell, who all partook of it, there were nearly nine thousand persons dined and enjoyed the bounty of the subscribers to this day's banquet\*. Fifty-eight tables, covering the principal part of Yarmouth Quay, were plentifully supplied with roast beef, plum-puddings, and strong ale; and the whole dinner was served up for this immense company in less than seven minutes: but, as no account which our limits could allow, can do sufficient justice hereto, the author begs to refer the reader to the perusal of a pamphlet, the production of R. Cory, Jun. Esq. entitled "*A Narrative of the Grand Festival, at Yarmouth,*" which will be found very enter-

\* The subscription raised in a very few days amounted to upwards of £1100.

taining; and at the same time eminently proves, that the patriotic and benevolent exertions of those gentlemen who undertook the management of so truly novel an entertainment, deservedly insured them the gratitude of the poor, as well as the esteem and applause of the higher classes of the town.

### SOUTHTOWN,

Otherwise Little Yarmouth, situate on the west bank of the Yare, and communicating with Yarmouth by means of the bridge, needs at this period no particular proof of its being within the jurisdiction of the borough; but as it may be interesting to the reader to be acquainted with some of the circumstances of the vexatious law-suits and controversies which, in former days, existed between the burgesses, &c. of Great Yarmouth, and the inhabitants of Southtown and Gorleston, it may be worth while to devote a few lines to a short retrospect of the same:—It appears, in the second year of the reign of Edward III, that a long and chargeable suit was moved and prosecuted between John of Britain, Earl of Richmond, lord of the half hundred of Lothingland, in Suffolk, and his tenants of Little Yarmouth (or Southtown) and Gorleston, of the one part, and the burgesses and commonalty of Great Yarmouth on the other; and in the same, the said earl did alledge, that half the haven of Great Yarmouth, being an arm of the sea, did belong to him and his ancestors; and that he ought to have, as was pleaded his ancestors had, the privileges of certain customs, as well of the ships, as of the goods, and merchandizes so laden or discharged, together with a fair and market, and a free

buying and selling by the men and tenants of Little Yarmouth and Gorleston, with all the merchants and ships arriving there; alledging further, that the said earl and his ancestors, and the said tenants and their ancestors, have had the continual possession of these things, until a charter thereof was granted by King Henry III. unto the burgesses and commonalty of Great Yarmouth, the which charter, the said earl alledged, was not rightly granted to the said burgesses, &c. to which complaint and suit, they, the said burgesses were called upon to answer before the king and his council, making their answers, and setting forth their charters, records, and reasons to the contrary; upon the hearing and pleading of which matter before the Lord Chancellor, the King's Justices, and his Council, it was by them adjudged and decreed against the men of Little Yarmouth and Gorleston, and that the men of Great Yarmouth should hold and enjoy the liberties granted to them by their said charters.

Further disputes were again revived, touching certain privileges, in the fourteenth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth; but, in the nineteenth of Charles II, an Act was passed for settling of all differences between this town and Little Yarmouth, (or Southtown) touching the lading and unlading of herrings and other merchandize and commodities: and it was then enacted, by the authority of Parliament, that the inhabitants of Little Yarmouth, should be and remain united and incorporated under the jurisdiction of the bailiffs, aldermen, burgesses, and commonalty of the borough of Great Yarmouth.

We also find, in the twentieth year of the reign of the said king, that letters patent were procured through the

interest of Sir Robert Paston, for incorporating Southtown with Great Yarmouth. It is true that James II, in 1688, in the fourth year of his reign, revoked the charter of Charles II, but the Corporation of Great and Little Yarmouth still remained, which being confirmed by another charter from Queen Anne, and the title of mayor, aldermen, &c. being restored, the same has continued ever since. A full and particular account of which is described in Mr. Swinden's history of the town.

There was formerly a church standing and belonging to the parish of Southtown, which was called our Lady's Church, and dedicated to St. Mary; the remains of its foundation walls may be seen to this day, near the premises of David Simpson, Esq. and Mr. J. Robson, and was called "*St. Mary ultra Pontem.*"

Southtown (or Little Yarmouth) is become much more the seat of commerce than formerly, the western banks of the Yare being now lined with warehouses, docks, ship-yards, and fish-offices; and since the building of the nine houses on St. Mary's terrace, there have been an addition of not less than about seventy newly-built dwellings, some of which are genteel and handsome mansions. Amongst the recent buildings which have been erected in Southtown, is that noble edifice the Armoury, or Naval Arsenal, described in the former part of this work. Mr. Woolsey's Mill before-mentioned, and also that newly built by Mr. Jenner, form prominent objects, from their extraordinary height and handsome appearance.

Southtown is indeed become so populous, that there is now much occasion for a new church, for the accommodation of the inhabitants, and the centre building of the

Armoury has been already contemplated for that purpose, on account of its eligibility, and being no longer appropriated by government to its original design.

Nearly at the south-east extremity of Southtown is Mr. Wright's academy for young gentlemen, which has been established there many years. This boarding-school is delightfully situated, the grounds are tastefully laid out, and it appears as if every method has been resorted to by the proprietor to conduce to the health and amusement of his pupils. It will be in the remembrance of many, that excellence in penmanship forms one of the most prominent qualifications of this seminary.

The houses on the west side of the turnpike are arranged at a regular and agreeable distance from the turnpike road, and now reach, with very little intermission, from St. Mary's terrace to the tollgate, a distance of nearly a mile from Yarmouth bridge, where, not many years since, there was scarcely a house standing.

Near the bridge foot is the Bear Inn, occupied as it has been for several years by Mr. Matthew Spence, which, on account of its recent improvements, the local convenience of its situation for travellers from Suffolk, &c. and from the proper manner in which it has been conducted, has not failed to attract a considerable portion of company at every period of the year, but especially in the summer months; here also are good stables, and every desirable public accommodation, and a London coach runs from hence three times a week.

There are besides several good lodging-houses, which, like almost all the dwellings in Southtown, are pleasantly situated.

No place perhaps in the united kingdom has altogether undergone more general improvement in a few years than Yarmouth, and, as a watering-place, it stands at this time unrivalled. The inhabitants are hospitable, and fond of society especially in the higher circles ; dinner company, balls, routes, and sandwich parties being the fashionable characteristics of the present period. It must be added too, that they are benevolent and kind ; indeed, the very perusal of the charitable institutions which have been herein described, are amongst the best testimonies to the truth of this assertion ; and, if we extend our view to the political character of the town, Great Yarmouth it is presumed, will be found (especially as it relates generally to those who have the rule of its police) yielding to none, in loyal attachment to our glorious constitution and excellent laws, which, in the present perturbed state of things, it is so manifestly the interest, as well as the imperative duty of every real friend to his country to uphold, support, and maintain, for the sacred preservation of ORDER, of PROPERTY, and of PEACE.

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**MAYORS**  
**SINCE**  
**THE LAST CHARTER.**

*The Names of the present Justices are distinguished by Italics.*

**REIGN OF QUEEN ANNE.**

Benjamin Engle, esq. ....	1702
Benjamin England, esq. ....	1703
Joseph Cotman, esq. ....	1704
Anthony Ellis, jun. esq. ....	1705
Richard Ferrier, esq. ....	1706
Samuel Fuller, esq. ....	1707
Anthony Ellys, esq. ....	1708
William Brown, esq. ....	1709
James Artis, esq. ....	1710
Henry Borrett, esq. <i>died</i> .....	} 1711
Samuel Wakeman, esq. ....	
John Spurgeon, esq. ....	1712
William Spooner, esq. ....	1713

**K K**

## REIGN OF GEORGE I.

Andrew Bracey, esq. ....	1714
George England, esq. ....	1715
John Ireland, esq. ....	1716
Thomas Le Grice, esq. ....	1717
Jonathan Pue, esq. ....	1718
Anthony Ellys, esq. ....	1719
Richard Ferrier, esq. ....	1720
Christopher Brightin, esq. ....	1721
William Pacy, esq. ....	1722
John Pearson, esq. ....	1723
Richard Ferrier, jun. esq. ....	1724
Henry Lombe, esq. ....	1725
Nathaniel Symonds, esq. ....	1726

## REIGN OF GEORGE II.

Samuel Artis, esq. ....	1727
George Ward, esq. ....	1728
Robert Ward, esq. ....	1729
John Bird, esq. ....	1730
Anthony Taylor, esq. ....	1731
Thomas Cooke, esq. ....	1732
William Browne, esq. surgeon ....	1733
Barry Love, esq. ....	1734
Samuel Wakeman, esq. ....	1735
John Parson, esq. ....	1736
Thomas Milles, esq. ....	1737
Thomas Horaley, esq. ....	1738
Thomas Ellys, esq. ....	1739
Christopher Bernard, esq. <i>died</i> . . . . .	} 1740
George Ward, esq. ....	
William Harmer, esq. ....	1741
John Cotman, esq. ....	1742
Joseph Neech, esq. ....	1743
William Brown, sen. esq. ....	1744
Joseph Cotman, esq. ....	1745
Samuel Killett, esq. ....	1746
Thomas Martin, esq. ....	1747



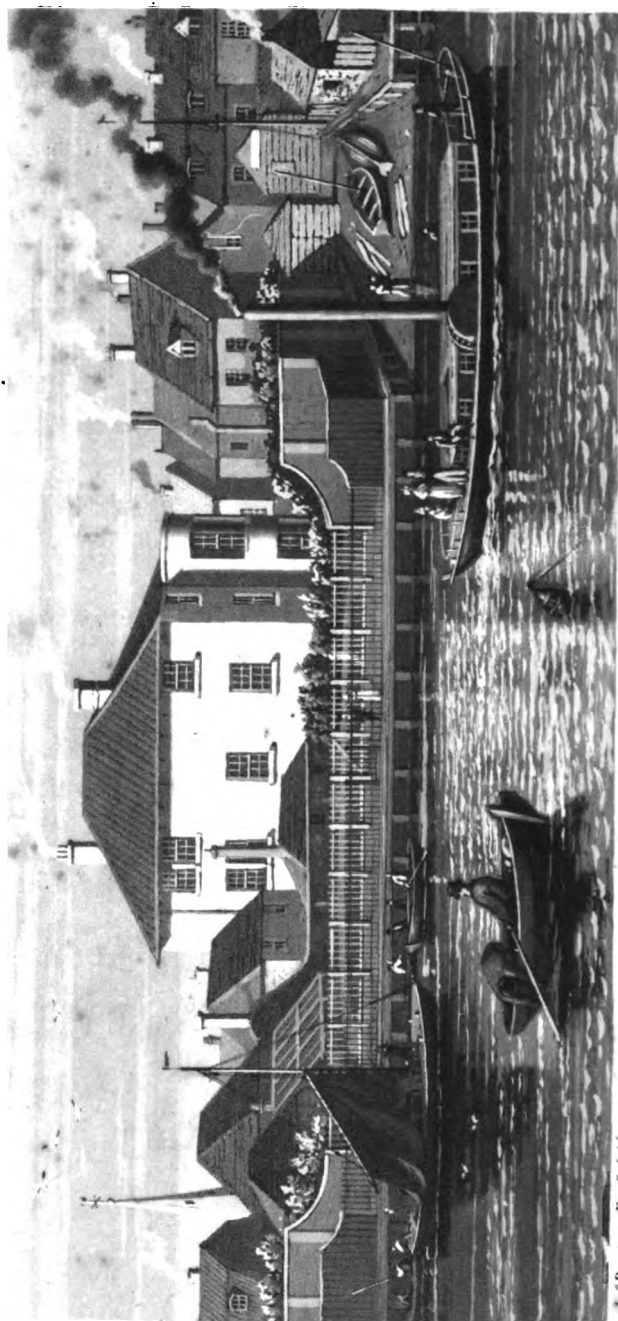
William Brown, esq. surgeon.....	1748
Robert Abbon, esq.....	1749
Robert Ferrier, esq.....	1750
James Ward, esq.....	1751
Christopher Taylor, esq. <i>died</i> .....	} 1752
Giles Wakeman, esq.....	
William Butcher, esq.....	1753
Richard Baker, esq.....	1754
John Cotman, esq.....	1755
William Brown, esq. merchant .....	1756
Joseph Cotman, esq.....	1757
Giles Wakeman, esq.....	1758
Joseph Cotman, esq.....	1759

## REIGN OF GEORGE III.

John Ramey, esq. ....	1760
John Wallis, esq. <i>died</i> .....	} 1761
Thomas Martin, esq.....	
John Barnby, esq.....	1762
John Goslin Love, esq.....	1763
Richard Moyse, esq.....	1764
John Norfor, esq.....	1765
William Fisher, esq.....	1766
John Fisher, esq.....	1767
Robert Lancaster, esq.....	1768
Richard Baker, esq.....	1769
Colman Manclarke, esq.....	1770
Anthony Taylor, esq. ....	1771
Henry Gooch, esq.....	1772
John Ramey, esq.....	1773
<i>James Fisher, esq.</i> .....	1774
William Taylor, esq.....	1775
Thomas Pitt, esq.....	1776
Nathaniel Symonds, esq.....	1777
Joseph Ramey, esq.....	1778
James Turner, esq.....	1779
William Fisher, esq.....	1780
John Reynolds, esq.....	1781

<i>William Palgrave, esq.</i> .....	1782
William Taylor, esq. ....	1783
John Reynolds, esq. ....	1784
John Watson, esq. ....	1785
William Fisher, jun. esq. ....	1786
<i>Benjamin Fielding, esq.</i> ....	1787
James Fisher, jun. esq. ....	1788
Samuel Tolver, esq. ....	1789
Robert Warmington, esq. ....	1790
<i>George Thompson, esq.</i> ....	1791
<i>Sir Edmund Lacon</i> ....	1792
<i>Jacob Preston, esq.</i> ....	1793
William Taylor, esq. ....	1794
<i>Sir Edmund Lacon</i> ....	1795
<i>Dover Colby, esq.</i> ....	1796
James Fisher, jun. esq. ....	1797
<i>Sir Edmund Lacon</i> ....	1798
William Fisher, jun. esq. ....	1799
Samuel Barker, esq. ....	1800
<i>Jacob Preston, esq.</i> ....	1801
<i>John Fisher, esq.</i> ....	1802
<i>Robert Cory, esq.</i> ....	1803
<i>Francis R. Reynolds, esq.</i> ....	1804
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Robert Warmington, esq. ....	1808
<i>James Fisher, esq.</i> ....	1809
<i>Benjamin Fielding, esq.</i> ....	1810
<i>John Fisher, esq.</i> ....	1811
<i>Sir Edmund Lacon</i> ....	1812
<i>Jacob Preston, esq.</i> ....	1813
<i>William Palgrave, jun. esq.</i> ....	1814
<i>Robert Cory, jun. esq.</i> ....	1815
<i>Isaac Preston, jun. esq.</i> ....	1816
<i>Samuel Paget, esq.</i> ....	1817
<i>Edmund Preston, esq.</i> ....	1818





*Benett, sculp*

*Am. Frigate Co. del.*

*The Residence of Edmund, Preston Esq., Mayor of Harmond, 1819.*

**Corporation**  
OF  
**GREAT YARMOUTH,**  
**1st SEPTEMBER, 1819.**

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**HIGH-STEWARD**—The Right Hon. John Lord Viscount Sydney.  
**RECORDER**—Robert Alderson, Esq.  
**SUB-STEWARD**—Isaac Preston, Esq.  
**DEPUTY-MAYOR**—Samuel Paget, Esq.

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The Hon. George Anson, and C. E. Rumbold, Esq.

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Samuel Paget, esq.	Dover Colby, esq.
Sir Edmund Lacon, bart.	Robert Cory, esq.
Jacob Preston, esq.	F. R. Reynolds, esq.
William Palgrave, esq.	E. K. Lacon, esq.
James Fisher, esq.	W. Palgrave, jun. esq.
Benjamin Fielding, esq.	Robert Cory, jun. esq.
John Fisher, esq.	Isaac Preston, jun. esq.

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Thomas Bateman, esq.      || John G. Fisher, esq.

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— Samuel Lewis	Rev. John Watson
— William Norfor	Mr. Charles Costerton
— Richard F. Moyse	— William Barth
— John Robson	— James Laws
— William Seaman	— John Sayers
— John Symonds	— John Danby Palmer
— Eli W. Morgan	— John Bracey
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— William Taylor	— John Ker
— John Kemp	— George Danby Palmer
— Simon Smith	— William Harbord
— Samuel Hurst	— George Costerton
— Samuel Tolver	— Ambrose Palmer
— Henry Glasspoole	— Robert Fenn
— Mark M. Wotton	— William Yetts
— Thomas Seaman	<i>One Vacancy</i>

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Messrs. George Costerton and John Preston.

## CHURCHWARDENS.

Dover Colby, esq. and Mr. William Seaman.

## CORONERS.

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## TOWN CLERK.

John Watson, esq.

## SWORD-BEARER AND GAOLER.

Mr. Thomas King.

## SERJEANTS AT MACE.

William Smith	Robert Hammond
Samuel Smith	Peter Coble
Robert Breeze	

BELL-MAN, Joseph Ablitt.

A

## CHRONOLOGY

OF

### REMARKABLE EVENTS IN YARMOUTH.

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**YEARS.**

- 495 Cerdic, the Saxon warrior, landed and named this port Cerdic Shore.
- 1008 Houses, about this time, first built in Yarmouth.
- 1066 The north haven by Caister began to be choked up, and the town at the same time considerably to enlarge.
- 1101 Herbert, bishop of Norwich, built a church, about half a mile to the north of the present town.
- 1208 King John granted a charter to the town, by which it was created a free burgh.
- 1261 Leave granted by government to inclose the town with a wall and moat
- 1287 The sea flowed into St. Nicholas's church.
- 1333 The office of Water-bailiff first instituted.
- 1380 A church was erected in the black friars, and was burnt in 1525.
- 1382 King Richard II. came to Yarmouth to settle some differences, then existing between this town and Lowestoft.
- 1417 A charter granted by Henry V. for the building of Yarmouth bridge.
- 1619 Manship wrote his history of the town.
- 1702 Queen Anne granted a charter to the Corporation for electing a mayor instead of bailiff, under which the town is at present governed.
- 1769 September sixteenth, Elizabeth Martin executed for the murder of her child.
- 1773 Earl Hume presented with the freedom of the town, twenty-third of December.
- 1775 The Corporation subscribed £50 in aid of the English army in America, who were employed against the rebels.

- 1780 An independant company of infantry raised in this town, during the war with Holland.
- 1781 William Paine, for piracy on the high seas, hanged at Execution Dock, afterwards hung on a gibbet, erected upon the north Denes, eleventh of December.
- 1785 The present bridge first opened.—The inhabitants signed a petition to Parliament, in support of an application by the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk to obtain an Act for making a turnpike road from Ipswich to Yarmouth.—White-lion gates taken down.
- 1786 Corporation presented an address to the King on his escape from assassination.
- 1789 Corporation addressed the King upon his recovery.
- 1790 March the fourth, an address of thanks voted by the Corporation to Mr. Pitt, Lord North, &c. for their opposing the repeal of Corporation and Test Acts.
- 1791 Marquis Townshend unanimously elected by the Corporation High Steward of that body.
- 1792 Riots in the market-place, and the gaol was broken open by the mob.
- 1795 The Duke of York came to Yarmouth, expecting to receive the Duchess, who, however, did not arrive here.
- 1796 General Loftus and Henry Jodrell, esq. elected members for the town.—Mr. John Butcher presented to the Corporation two paintings of the Quay and Market, for which that body directed him a present of twenty guineas.
- 1800 Lord Nelson landed, and was presented with the freedom of the town.—Same year a raging tide, so that boats were rowed down the turnpike.
- 1801 In March, Admiral Lord Nelson arrived in these roads with his flag flying on board the London, of 98 guns, to join the fleet under Admirals Dickson and Parker, forming one of the grandest and largest fleets ever seen here, under the British flag. Admirals Sir Hyde Parker and Nelson sailed with their division, consisting of 17 sail of the line, 3 frigates, 3 sloops, 2 brig cutters, 3 cutters, 2 luggers, 1 schooner, 9 gun-brigs, and 7 bombs, for Copenhagen.—The town illuminated October the fifth, in consequence of peace with France.
- 1802 Trowbridge and Jarvis' election.



- 1803 The colours presented by the mayoress (Mrs. Cory), tenth of November, to the Yarmouth Volunteers.
- 1804 The rows first numbered.
- 1805 The Yarmouth Volunteers took the garrison duty of the town for fourteen days, and were relieved by the Shropshire Militia.
- 1806 The Hon. Edward Harbord, and Stephen Lushington, Esq. elected members for the town.
- 1807 The new spire of St. Nicholas's church erected.—This year, July 26, the following British ships of war were in the roads at one time, under the command of Admiral Lord Gambier :
- |                              |  |                  |
|------------------------------|--|------------------|
| Twenty-four sail of the Line |  | Three Bombs      |
| Twelve ditto Frigates        |  | Two Armed Ships  |
| Eleven ditto Sloops          |  | Two Cutters, and |
| Fourteen Gun Brigs           |  | One Guard Ship   |
- Total of Pendants 69.
- September seventh, the Danish ships and vessels of war, captured by Admiral Lord Gambier, at Copenhagen, as under:
- |                                 |       |  |                                |       |
|---------------------------------|-------|--|--------------------------------|-------|
|                                 | GUNS. |  |                                | GUNS. |
| One Ship                        | 96    |  | Twenty-five Gun Bts.           |       |
| Two ditto, each                 | 84    |  | mounting in all .. }           | 50    |
| Twelve ditto, each              | 74    |  |                                |       |
| Three ditto, each               | 64    |  | Total number of Ships and Ves- |       |
| Fifteen Frigates, carrying each | } 32  |  | sels taken from the enemy      |       |
| Six Gun Brigs, each             | 18    |  | 64, which mounted in the       |       |
|                                 |       |  | whole 1994 guns.               |       |
- 1808 Giffin Wilson, Esq. elected member for the town, vice Mr. Lushington, who resigned.
- 1809 In consequence of the embargo laid on shipping, previous to the Walcheren Expedition, twenty-two cwt. or two thousand four hundred and sixty-four lbs. of fresh salmon were sold at the fish-market in one day.
- 1810 November fourteenth, the King of Sweden landed here from the Tartar sloop of war, and was drawn into the town in Lord Gardiner's carriage by the populace.—The first stone of the new pavement laid by the Mayor.
- 1811 March twenty-seventh, the Ex-King of Sweden embarked on board the Horatio frigate.—The Naval Hospital first opened for the sick, twenty-fifth of June.

- 1812 E. K. Lacon, Esq. and General Loftus, elected members for the town.
- 1813 The great festival on Yarmouth Quay, in consequence of the downfall of Buonaparte, and restoration of Louis XVIII.—The Prince of Orange landed at the Jetty.—John Hannah executed on the North Denes, for the murder of his wife.—Gorleston old steeple fell in the gale of the eighteenth February.
- 1814 The sessions, on the motion of the Mayor, ordered to be held twice a year, instead of once as hitherto.
- 1815 Lord Sydney sworn into the office of High Steward of the Borough, at the Guild-hall.
- 1816 The first stone of Nelson's column laid by the Honourable Colonel Wodehouse.
- 1817 The new silver coin exchanged for the old currency, at the Town-hall.
- 1818 December third, the Corporation presented an address of condolence to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the death of Her Majesty Queen Charlotte.—At this assembly it was ordered, that the Duke of York's birth-day be observed by the Corporation as a scarlet day in future, in lieu of the Queen's.
- 1819 The Honourable G. Anson elected member for the town, his brother being created Lord Anson. — Naval Pillar in commemoration of Lord Nelson, finished.—September twenty-fourth, the Corporation presented an address to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, against seditious meetings and blasphemous publications.
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